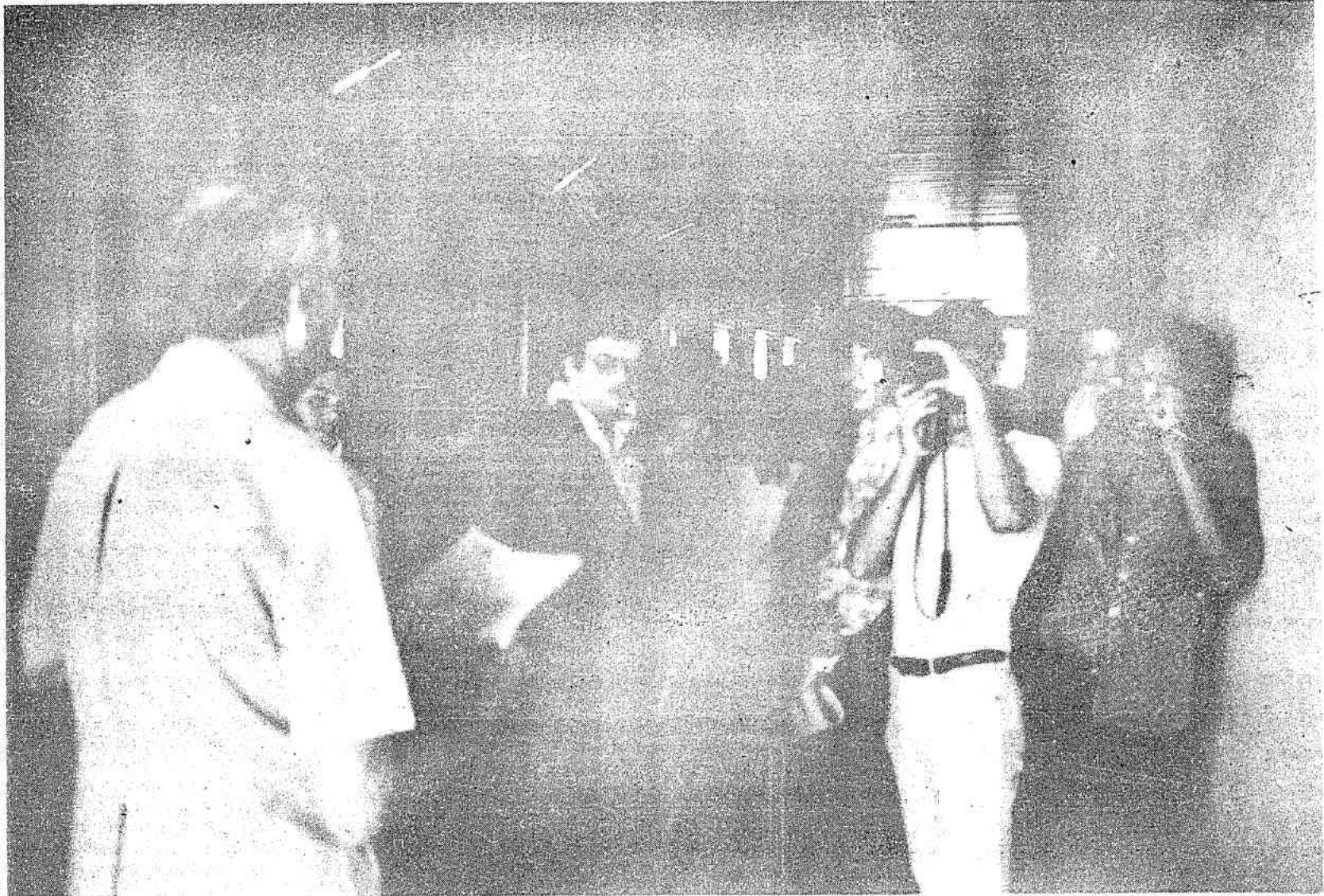


Vol. 32 1124

# woroni ON THE SPOT AS

## **STUDENTS PRESENT ACCOMMODATION DEMANDS TO VICE-CHANCELLOR**



**FULL STORY INSIDE**

**PLUS -**

Jimmy Biendurry **landrights**

Robyn Archer **feminism**

Susan George **hunger**

Jim Billington **drugs**



# editorial



Hi folks! Well here we are again. And aren't you such a jolly bunch of readers? Why, after a mere three days on the streets, we (the eds) couldn't find a bloody copy of the rag to mail home to our mums and dads.

WHERE ARE THEY?.....we did see a couple of the copies in the Student Accommodation Office's bin (but that's only to be expected).....

Anyway, back to the stories in this edition. Accommodation is at the very root of our investigations (see the story on pages ). It's remarkable to see the way in which the university bureaucrats are attempt-

ing to fob off student demands. As well, we're covering some issues of growing importance such as local police harrassment (page ) and aboriginal victimisation (page ). A new series on getting to know your legal rights is featured on page . Finally we're starting to look closely into the economic power of the multi-nationals and some of the dirty deals they perpetrate on unsuspecting countries (see page ).

AND, if all this isn't enough for you, then check out the enlarged music pages as well as the continuing dope debate (with Jim Billington as special

guest!).

So, now that you can see we haven't been wasting our time, nor your money, get into it: it's worth every cent.

P.S. we regret to inform our loyal readers that due to circumstances beyond our control one of the editors, Paul O'Callaghan has resigned from the collective. We wish him well and thank him for his efforts.

See you kids later.

"Woroni" Volume 32 number 4. Published by Louise Tarrant for the A.N.U. Student's Association.

Editorial Collective ..... Nick Gillard, Sandy Tiffin, Greg Falk. Thanks to Annette, Bob, Jeff, Julia, Kate, Mark, Michael, Rob, Robyn, and Tony. Printed by the Queanbeyan Age. Typesetting by Peta Watt.

## Letters

SO WHAT.

### MONEY MATTERS

Editors,

Just thought you'd like to know that in raising its course fees 25% (the first rise in three years) the International Meditation Society has kept the student fee at its 1976 level on the grounds that TEAS has not been increased in those three years either.

Someone's listening,  
Cheers,  
Greg Carman

### OFFENDED

Dear Editors,

It is not that I am of a prudish mind and object to the use of the human body, either male or female as a true art form.

I do however find the photograph which covered the entire back page of the latest copy of Woroni-offensive.

I do object to this type of use of the money which I have paid in student association membership, and suggest that if the editors are as desperate for articles as it appears to fill a copy of Woroni that they either: reduce the size of each issue or put some of their own academic works as contributions.

J.S.

Dear J.S.

The page that you found so offensive was printed after much thought. It offered strong, (and we thought obvious) social comment. You pay for a Woroni that will keep you in touch with reality. There's more to education than lectures and books.

The articles and photographs in Woroni come from people who bother to submit them. We do write as well as doing the manual labour involved with the paper, like layout. If you don't like what's being done, come in and do some of it yourself.

The Editors.

Dear Editors,

I have come across much criticism of the graphic of the drunk pissing on the pavement that appeared on the back page of the last edition. Squeamishly, the critics say it is offensive - if one is so offended by bodily functions one should stop them immediately; if one is offended by the sight of such bodily appendages one should never look at one's own. Personally, I found the photo sadly appropriate to the theme of the last Woroni which was the housing problem. Why is he pissing on the pavement, or sitting on the pavement doing so? Couldn't he do it somewhere else? Why is he drunk, anyway?

Ian Hutchesson

Dear Editors,

In case anyone writes to you complaining about the back cover of your last edition, I'm writing to show my approval. A picture tells a thousand words, and after two-issues on housing, your Picture topped it off, relating to issues of unemployment, homelessness, displacement, alienation and powerlessness. In a situation where people are marginalized, it is no wonder that they turn to drink to escape from reality and suffer alcoholism and dereliction.

If governments like Fraser's and Thatcher's continue to use unemployment as a weapon against inflation, students and politicians should continue to be reminded of the human misery this policy will cause.

Worth Reading

### CANDIDATE

Dear Editors,

As a candidate for University Council I had to think hard about whether or not to plaster the Uni with 'VOTE I PROCTOR' posters.

Since I couldn't stand the idea of seeing my name plastered everywhere (even people who run for Council like some privacy) I invented the following justification for inaction.

You will receive your ballot papers for University Council through

the mail. Included will be a policy statement; each candidate gets to write 250 words. It is on the basis of those policies that most people will have to form their opinion of the candidates, not knowing us personally.

It makes little sense to vote on the basis of some uninformative VOTE I posters when the alternative outlined is open.

And now a quick "state of the art" paragraph.

If I get onto Council Louise Tarrant and myself will be pushing for:

1. More student representation on University Council,
  2. The opening up of student records so that students can read their own files.
  3. Adoption of the demands that students are presently making concerning accommodation.
- and lots of other things. . . .

Ian Proctor

### LIBERALS

Dear Editors,

"Democracy and Education"? It is with as much confusion as interest that I listen to the cries for "democratic education" which emanate from the A.N.U. Left Group and the Students' Association. However, just how wide is their definition of "democracy"? Does it include the right of the student to choose whether \$18 of his General Service Fee goes to the political S.A. group or is it only to mean the watering down of A.N.U. degrees to the point that they are worthless?

Louise Tarrant is on record in the A.N.U. Reporter (21/3/80) as having her ideal as "an 'open university' which is free and open and where students have a say in its affairs." Is this to be construed to mean - University Yes, S.A. financing No? Part of Motion 6 of the 26/3/80 S.A. meeting was "... the right of all peoples to genuine untrammelled self determination of their own futures.", how free, how liberal, how open, how reformist, how bloody hypocritical!!

In all its motions, I do not believe that the S.A. has recommended the compulsory financing of the body, be reverted to choice so as to give the students their "right . . . to self determination".

If the S.A. is at all fair dinkum, I demand that Miss Tarrant answer on its behalf, why it chooses to put forward its "reforms", its "democracy" in such select areas.

Yours faithfully,  
P. Walker.

Dear Editors,

How inconsiderate you are to those of us with poor eyesight. I considered borrowing a microscope from Zoology to enable me to read P. Eliason's Liberals are not necessarily Conservatives article in the last edition of Woroni. However, a magnifying glass was sufficient.

Why, or why, does a newspaper, which gives a fair go to all viewpoints, find it necessary to reduce to micro-film dimensions, the Liberal Society's article? Could it be that the dictatorship of the proletariat has something to fear from individual freedom, the advancement of merit, and the justified difference of individuals offer a more egalitarian start to life?

Yours etc.,  
Solon.

### ALP

The Editors,  
Woroni

Dear Comrades,  
At its meeting of 13th March, 1980 the A.N.U. A.L.P. Students' Club passed the following motions:

"That the ANUALPSC affirms the right of women to have abortions according to their wishes and that this meeting request the President and Secretary to forward this motion to Senator Ryan, Mr Ken Fry, Mr John Haslem, Senator John Knight and the media."

"That the ANUALPSC call on the Federal Government to allocate sufficient funds from the Foreign Affairs budget to employ speakers of Chinese to reply to all letters received by Radio Australia, and that this motion be communicated to the media."

Yours in solidarity,  
M.J. Atkinson (President)  
Ian Nolan (Secretary)  
ANU ALP Students' Club.



**CORIN HOUSE** Friendly and relaxed self-catering accommodation on campus. A few rooms are available for full-time or part time A.N.U. students. Resident rate \$14.00 per week, Visitor rate \$17 per week.

Apply to the Secretary/Manager, Shirly Kral, in the Student Accommodation Office, Chancelry Annex.

**LOST**, case with books, etc., 28 March Chifley Librar. Reward, esp. for books. David Powell 47 9811.

**FOR SALE**, 1 Honda Express 50cc. Almost new including basket, windshield and helmet \$425 ono. Ph: 72 6876 (bh)

VW 1200 1964 newly reconditioned engine, but needs some work \$350. M. Southon C.103 Toad Hall.

#### GUITAR GROUP

Is anyone interested in joining an informal guitar group. A number of guitarists want to start such a group, do you? Contact Mike Southon, C.103 Toad Hall.

Starting from Friday, April 11th, E.U. Christians will be holding a regular coffee shop in the Board Room in the Union (upstairs). The atmosphere will be relaxed and from time to time there will be some light entertainment. Everyone is welcome to come and either engage in subdued and varied discussion or to drink coffee in peace.

#### ELECTION OF FOUR MEMBERS OF THE UNION BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

It is necessary to me to conduct an election for four members of the Union Board of Management.

Nominations must —

- (i) must be made on a form prescribed and available from the Secretary;
- (ii) shall be signed by at least two members of the Union eligible to vote at the election; and
- (iii) shall contain a written statement of the nominee's willingness to act, if elected,

are invited from eligible members and should be lodged with the Secretary to the Union in a sealed envelope (addressed to the Returning officer, Australian National University Union, P.O. Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2600) so as to reach me by 12.30 pm on Friday, 11th April, 1980.

Persons eligible to be nominated are every ordinary and life member of the Union, except those members whose eligibility is rendered invalid by Section 2, para 8 of the Election to the Union Board of Management Rules.

Should a ballot be necessary, polling will take place in the Union Building from Tuesday, 29 April, 1980 to Friday, 2 May, 1980 inclusive, between the hours 11 a.m. and 6.30 pm. each day and at other places and times during this period, notice of which will be published widely.

#### ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER OF THE UNION PLANNING COMMITTEE

Nominations which shall comply with the above conditions except that, Board members being ineligible to be nominated, nominations may be signed by at least two members, are also invited for one position on the Planning Committee.

A ballot, if necessary, will be held by the Board at its meeting on 23 April, 1980.

All enquiries concerning these elections should henceforth be directed to me at 5 Stewart Crescent, Melba, A.C.T. (Home phone No. 58 2582).

L.A.J. Sutherland  
Returning Officer.

# BARPH

You'll be pleased to know that the Union Board recently passed a motion outlawing any form of discrimination (i.e. sexual, marital, racial, political, etc.) in employment with the Union Board. Maybe we'll see male cashiers and workers in the refectory from now on, or even male waiters at functions; and female usefuls in the bar? It might even make student employment easier to come by, now there are more jobs open to both sexes!

And it seems everyone is being consulted about the modifications to the bar in the Union Bar, except for the people who work there. Surely they should be the first ones consulted, if the aim is to make the changes functional, as well as aesthetic. The bureaucrats will never have to put up with any stupid mistakes like the workers will!

Tune into Radio 2XX (1010) to listen to the STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION RADIO PROGRAMME every Saturday at 6 pm. If you want to be involved in the recording of the show, it's made each Friday at 4pm, so just turn up at the 2XX studios, Kingsley St.

Mr Fraser received a not so cordial welcome a little while ago, while attending the Young Liberals conference at Monash University. Rumour has it that it was our own Michael Yabsley who was following in Fraser's footsteps. As he is secretary of the National Young Liberals, this would appear likely. Could it be that he is headed for high places under Fraser's protection? It seems this does not include egg-deflecting armour!

#### HARD TIMES

The Unemployed People's Newspaper

An alternative source of news and information.

Now being printed on a regular basis, every fortnight.

Subscriptions: \$3 for six months.

Enquiries, subscriptions, contributions welcome.

C/- Village Press,  
P.O. Box 127  
Belconnen 2601

or ring Jobless Action on 49 6001 or 81 1702

Dr Byron Rigby (MRC (Psych)

Professor of Psychiatry, Maharishi European Research University Vice-Chancellor, MANU College (Australia), Past Registrar, Guys Hospital, London, Graduate of Sydney University, will be giving a public talk on the subject

#### CONSCIOUSNESS AND HIGHER EDUCATION

Wed. 9th APRIL Research School of Chemistry Lecture Theatre.

The Campus Amateur Dramatic Society urgently needs a stage manager and persons to assist with work back stage for the production of 'Inner Voices', an Australian play by Louis Nowra.

The play will be performed at Childers Street Hall from Wednesday 23 April to Saturday 26 April (inclusive) and Wednesday 30 April to Saturday 3 May (inclusive).

If you would like to help in any way, please contact Fiona Robertson on 47 4381.

A.N.U. Film Group presents

A weekend of films by

JEAN RENOIR

Saturday, 12th April 7.30 pm

La Marseillaise  
La Bete Humaine

Sunday 13th April 1.30pm

La Grande Illusion  
The Rules of the Games

Sunday 13th April, 7.30pm

Vanishing Corporal  
La Petite Theatre of Jean Renoir.

Coombs Lecture Theatre.

On Sunday nights the A.B.C.—T.V. is showing "The Body in Question". It shows a doctor at work analyzing various bodily ills together with explanations in lay (non-technical) terms what is going on, various organs and how they work, and what the doctors' probing hands/questions/instruments are trying to discover. Despite its failings; notably unquestioning depiction of the present patriarchal structure of the medical profession, all of us who are interested in what goes on in our own bodies and in the health system could gain from watching this series. It could be valuable training for the democratization of health facilities in the future.

A.N.U. Film Group presents

A NIGHT OF ROCK FILMS

Screening All Night 24th April.

Janis

The Song Remains the Same  
Ladies and Gentlemen, The Rolling Stones  
Ozrock  
Monterey Pop  
Genesis  
Yessongs

COOMBS LECTURE THEATRE

WERE COMPLETELY  
USER ORIENTATED - WE  
ONLY HAVE BOOKS ON  
CAR MAINTENANCE, EROTICA,  
AND CLAIMING SOCIAL  
SECURITY BENEFITS



#### LIBRARY INFO

Did you know? Readers' Advisers (in Chifley) purchase multiple copies of high use books for your reading lists (if they're in print and not too expensive). Some copies of these titles can nearly always be found in the stacks on the First and Second floors, and may be borrowed for longer loan periods than the copies on Short Loan.



# STUDENT ACCOMMODATION STRUGGLE CONTINUES!

## FIRM STAND TAKEN.

### FIRM STAND REQUIRED

Student tenants from all areas of student accommodation met last Thursday night, 27th March. The meeting was characterised by a strong feeling that the status quo is completely unsatisfactory for students as a low income earning group.

People from University houses and flats talked of rent increases of over 40% during the last three years, of a 20% decrease in availability of university houses and flats and of a corresponding profit of \$161,000 (12%) made by Housing (absolutely clear of any inventible expense).

A Corin hut resident spoke against the cynical motives and simply inconsistent reasoning by the Administrators in their attacks on Corin Huts. Garran Hall residents warned all those in the "Halls and Colleges" not to be misled. They WILL have to pay for the conversion from oil to electricity heating, if they are not already doing so.

Discussion inevitably came round to what we need to do in 1980. Several students spoke of the simple impossibility of getting change through the maze-like committee structure of this enterprise (which they call a university). The general feeling of those of us with committee experience was that they never give students the numbers to make more than a plea for charity' and even then most committees (notoriously those on student accommodation) are simply ignored. People were warned of the deceptive and manipulative way in which the admin.'s 'operators' have handled previous disputes. It was the feeling of the meeting that any demands, presented to the administration should not be mediated on, except in public, open and well advertised meetings.

The list of demands agreed upon by the meeting encompassed the immediate welfare needs of students in all the different areas of accommodation. Further structural-decision-making changes were demanded, so as to ensure that gains we can be confident of making in the next months will not be eroded.

These demands were presented on Friday morning by a deputation of 30 students who had been present at the meeting the previous night.

You should have seen the look on the Vice-Chancellor's face when we gave him our demands!

Thirty students waited for 25 minutes in a Chancellery corridor. When the Vice-Chancellor came out of his office (both doors lead on to the said corridor) the demands were presented to him with a letter requesting a response within two weeks (by 5pm Thursday the 10th April). **PROFESSOR LOW UNDERTOOK** to give students an answer by then.

Low, however, refused to comment further and left, "to go to a . . . meeting". The consensus was that the poor man was quite a deal "rattled" by having to deal with students directly. Those who have so long been frustrated by this particular operator in the University committees were 'thrilled' to see how effective a larger group of us (those who must live with these people's decisions) could be against such a figure of authority.



## COULD WE SPEAK TO THE V.C. ?

### ADMINISTRATIONS RESPONSE: —A SIGNIFICANT NON—EVENT!

On Monday morning, nothing....

Nothing happened on Monday at all. On Tuesday, it all started to happen—What an education! A series of phone calls from people in Admin. solicited "cosy chats" with representatives of whoever it was that these demands might have come from. The point is that these bureaucrats can only handle dealing with numbers of people who they can manipulate in meetings where they outnumber us 2 or 3 to 1.

We refused to meet the V.—C. except in a public meeting where all students could express our needs and desires for ourselves. That after all, is where the demands came from.

The Vice—Chancellor has agreed to meet us on Tuesday, 8 April. This will be a public meeting where we students can for once face our boss. WHY? Because we insisted!

Administration must know students will not be pushed to one side. To be summarily deflected now is unnecessary and will not win us accommodation on the welfare principles of need and self—determination in our living environments.

### STUDENT ACCOMMODATION BLUES (Dedicated to those who regard needs as a tradeable commodity.)

Hey Mr. Plowman  
I'd like to rent a house from you,  
But I don't think you'd listen  
'Cause I got the poverty blues.  
Chorus:  
We've got the Student Accommodation,  
Got no house to live in blues.  
This year it's time to tell you  
We can't afford to lose.

You say the coffers are empty,  
You say you have no choice  
But is that 160 thousand we see  
Hidden in your socks?

Chorus:  
etc.

Hey Mr. Plowman  
We'd like to make you change your mind,  
Just rent strikes, occupations, bad publicity  
Nothing too rough of course!

Chorus:  
etc.



# FOR THE PRESS

## THE DEMANDS

### THE PRESS RELEASE

Student residents of University accommodation met on Thursday night (27.3.80.) A number of demands were agreed upon. These demands are to be presented by students to the Vice-Chancellor on Friday morning.

"The University administration must abandon its profiteering approach to student accommodation. Over 12% profit was made on University housing operations for 1979.

"We demand a system based on the acknowledged welfare needs of students. Students as a low income earning group should pay no more than 20% of their weekly income on rent.

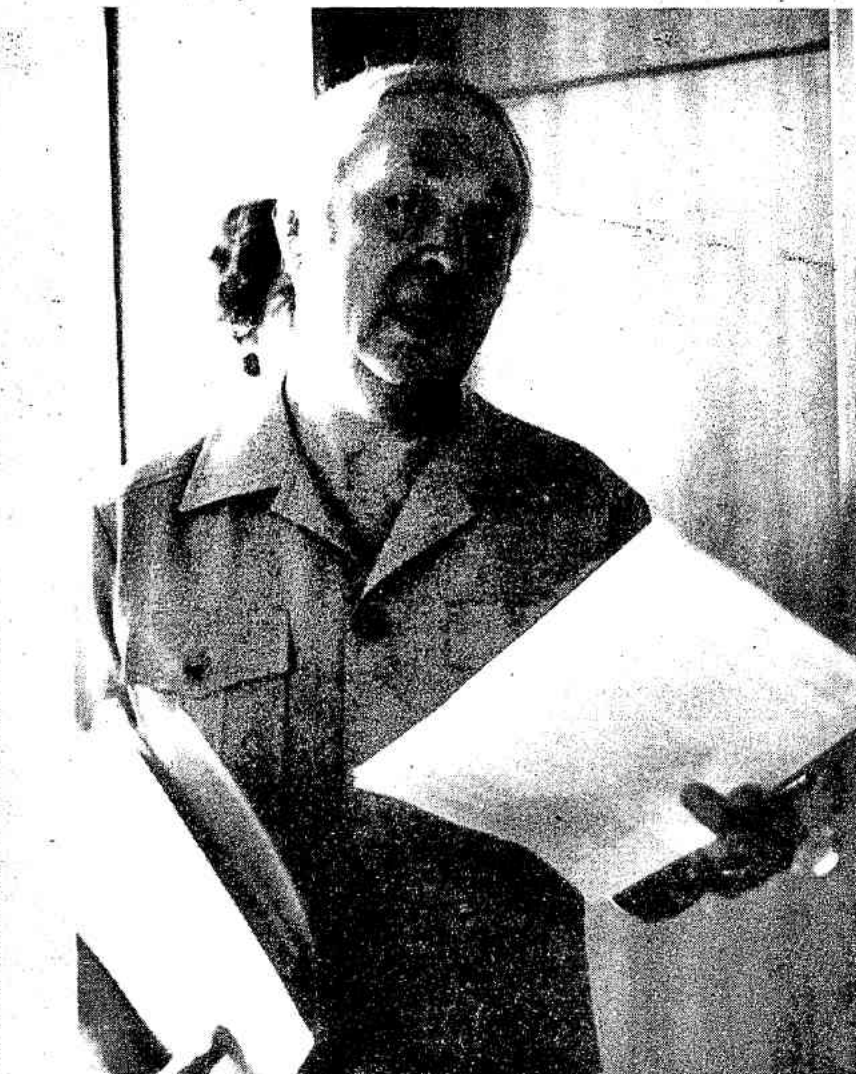
"We demand a full inquiry into the need for and the allocation of housing for students.

"We demand 50% or more student representation on all committees dealing with student accommodation policy, with the residents of all places in question having the final authority over all decisions made.

"We reaffirm our belief in the need for low-cost accommodation for students, such as the continued existence of Corin Huts.

"We deplore the attempts made by the University administration to burden students with the cost of conversion of the University from oil to electricity.

The University administration has two weeks to respond. If a satisfactory response is not forthcoming further action will be taken.



I'VE GOT A MEETING TO GO TO

STOP PRESS! STOP PRESS!!

#### LOW RESPONDS TO OUR DEMANDS

On Thursday morning (the 3rd of April) Louise Tarrant received a written reply to student demands on accommodation from the Vice Chancellor, Prof. Low.

The reply misses the issues raised, by restating Admin. policy; the same policy that we demanded be changed.

A few brief points:

1) They cannot abandon 'market rent policies' because of s.26(2) of the A.N.U. Act, a highly ambiguous provision demanding that the university obtain the 'highest rent that can reasonably be obtained'. Legal opinion we have sought (see Woroni last), this provision is open to wide interpretation -the word 'reasonably' could easily mean 'given that these people maybe low income earners', (the administration does allow subsidisation of accommodation for needy graduate students.)

2) They already undertake a close monitoring of student demand for housing and, at present, supply exceeds demand. We have previously been told that the university actually does not monitor student demand but makes a 'prudent allocation', depending

on how many houses/flats are available. Further, IT IS FACT that students are being turned away from houses (at present there is a waiting list of 27).

3) The administrators are prepared to concede that the committees might 'confer' more widely' with students. Their membership however 'reflects the diverse interests within the university which require accommodation'. Take this to its logical conclusion, Prof. Low, and the coordinating committee for university

student accommodation should have 100% student membership!

4) The residents of halls, colleges and huts can have no autonomy to set their own tariffs, while their decisions would conflict with Council policy, without a change in Council policy. Right on, Prof. Low! That's exactly what we're after!

5) The University Administration is not in a position to guarantee the continuation of (even) the present level of low-cost accommodation. There will be extensive discussions with the management committee for Non-collegiate accommodation, the S.A. President, and the 1980 residents in the next few months, however. (Perhaps they don't take our assurances of our need seriously!SIGH!)



WHAT DO YOU WANT?

**THURSDAY**  
**7:30 PM**  
**HAYDON ALLEN TANK**

**WHAT TO DO NOW ?**  
**HOW TO RESPOND TO**  
**ADMIN'S 'REPLIES'?**

Woroni 9-4-80 page 5





Sir Colin Woods, Commissioner of the Australian Federal Police, said recently in *The Canberra Times*, that Australia was becoming more vulnerable to political terrorism. Speaking at a meeting of the Commonwealth Club in Adelaide, he said that although Australia had not been the target of any terrorist group, there had been an increase in the number of politically motivated acts of violence.

Obviously, Sir Colin is not aware of the Nazi bombing of the C.P.A. headquarters in Brisbane, in April 1972, and the Coatian Ustasha bombing of a travel agency in September 1972. The history of terrorism in Australia extends further back than this, however, most of the *organised* terrorism has been extreme right-wing inspired.

"The state" is no exception. The greatest "increase in the number of politically motivated acts of violence", are those atrocities perpetrated by the state, and its law enforcers, in harassing and often physically abusing people whose main crime appears to be poverty, or non-conformity to the dominant ideology.

The Capitalist system is under threat of collapse. It is becoming obvious that, for example, a continued system of economic growth, in the face of depletion of world resources and massive pollution, is irresponsible. As the economic gulf widens, to profit only a small group of privileged, the increasing percentage of the community who are disadvantaged, are becoming more discontented.

The Government's answer has been to attack the *victims* of the system, such as the unemployed, pensioners, students and workers, who are often powerless to fight back. Cutting of real incomes, the work test and rent increases are manifestations of this policy.

The persistent harassment and violence carried out by police against individuals, is the more subtle, and in some ways more insidious aspect of the backlash. The police *are* political; they are paid and trained by the dominant class, to carry out their laws.

There is also a great deal of room for personal "power trips" by the police, which are virtually sanctioned by the state, because of our system of "justice", and the difficulties of bringing a member of the police force to trial for misconduct.

A number of incidences of police harassment have come to my attention lately, which prompted me to write this article. One does not have to discuss, say the Darlinghurst Police, whose exploits are widely known. Sir Colin's own territory, the A.C.T. provides

plenty of examples and is far more appropriate. In the following account I am not concerned whether the victim was guilty of the supposed crime or not, it is the conduct of the police which is in question.

Lindy, Wayne and Warren were at Warren's home, smoking cannabis in early January when the police raided the houses. Despite their efforts to be calm, and co-operative, Wayne and Warren were attacked by the police, and Warren's vegetable garden — an important source of income for him, as he is unemployed, was trampled by overzealous cops, despite his efforts at rationality.

Wayne was arrested and charged with trafficking in cannabis, because of his plantation, and Linda was charged with possession of less than 25 gms. Lindy appeared in court on March 8 and made the following statement: "I have a few words I'd like to say about what is happening here today — It seems very strange to me to be here facing a criminal charge. I am not a criminal, I am not a drug addict nor am I a social deviant. I am one of 400,000 regular cannabis users in this country.

I have smoked cannabis for many years now with the attitude that it was a social pleasure enjoyed by myself and my friends. Now, however, after being fingerprinted, photographed and labelled as 'criminal', I have given the issue deep and sincere thought.

I have come to the conclusion that I do not feel any guilt for using cannabis. I consider myself a responsible, socially aware adult. It might be called totally irresponsible to continually and knowingly break the law. This law, however, is a law which is unjust and repressive. It results in large numbers of Australians being persecuted, harassed and even imprisoned.

I realise the courtroom is not a forum for a marijuana debate, but I would like to bring the attention of the court, to the growing body of opinion in favour of the complete decriminalization of cannabis cultivation and use. From yesterday's *Canberra Times* review of a book written by Professor Whitlock of Queensland University quote "The possession of small amounts of marijuana for personal use or cultivation of a few plants for the same reason should not be of any concern to law-enforcement officers". I feel strongly that the penalties involved in cannabis charges are totally unjustified. Even small fines are hard for many people like myself to pay, on top of this there is the social stigma and jeopardization of

# THE POLI FICTION OR

*This is the first in an occasional series of articles which will discuss the repressive tactics of the state, (particularly, governments and law enforcers) in Australia, With the right-wing backlash,*

life's chances by having the label of 'criminal'. It's time for us to acknowledge the increasing trend in society for the tolerance of cannabis. It's time for a *moratorium* on all charges relating to it, it's time for reflection in the courtroom on community feeling and the penalizing of many otherwise law-abiding citizens like myself."

Although the judge agreed with everything Lindy said, she received a 12 months good behaviour bond!

Lindy showed that the law was based on fallacy, so how could the judge possibly justify such a decision? It is a total contradiction, the law should not exist.

Warren's article (page 14) highlights the obscenities of this law.

The Cannabis prohibition will never be repealed, while it remains such a useful tool of social control, enabling police to justify infringement of civil rights. With the present laws, police may now bug your home, tap your phone, and enter your home, if you are reasonably suspected of possessing cannabis.

The way in which these laws can be used to intimidate people and make life unbearable for them, is seen more than adequately in the experiences of a North Canberra student household.

The police visited their home four times in 1979. They came twice within four weeks at the beginning of the year they took five cannabis plants, but were unable to bust anyone.

The third time in September 1979, the police came armed with a warrant, on the advice of unknown people. They were hassled into making a verbal statement. All the people in the household were subsequently fined and put on good

behaviour bonds.

On the next occasion, they claimed to be searching for "hash oil dealers". One resident was searched, and stripped (in the process of having a finger wiped across his bum). The person was abused and hindered from obtaining legal advice.

Earlier this year, the police called in relation to enquiries concerning the theft of alcohol from the Boot and Flogger. Before being taken to the police station, the suspect faced a barrage of rapid fire questioning from the police. They stated (falsely) that they had had two witnesses who had seen the suspect committing the crime. The "suspect" was forced to write a statement or he would be charged with stealing. The police are still proceeding with the charge (although they are recommending that charges should be dropped!

Margaret Matthews and her children Nathan 5, and Ward 8, were arrested for supposedly stealing a bottle of alcohol worth \$14 from the Boot and Flogger on the 24th February in an incident unrelated to the above. Nathan was supposed to have been boosted over some lounge doors to obtain the alcohol, and taken it to the waiting group.

In the events following the arrest, several days later — Margaret was interrogated for several hours, and was forced to confess to her "crime" under great duress.

— during an *ad* even after the police had obtained the confession, they continued to insult Margaret, calling her a slut and a drug addict. Both accusations are untrue.

— Policewoman McEvoy was particularly abusive, accusing Margaret of being so stupid to even write her





# C E S T A T E

## REALITY?

typified by the actions of present Federal Government, what few civil rights we did have, are quickly being eroded away.

own name (though she has been accepted to study at A.N.U.!)

— both children were interrogated, and terrified by the police.

— the oldest son David (10) who had been at home, and knew nothing about the incident was also interrogated.

— Margaret was accused of being a "bad mother" and threats were made to take her children away from her. This accusation has no foundation in truth; Margaret's difficulty is in trying to support three children on a supporting mother's benefit —

— On warning David, during his interrogation, what the police intentions were, Policewoman McEvoy was heard to say, "I should kick your head in for that" or words to that effect. Margaret was also publicly embarrassed by the police, by their insisting they drive her to pick up Nathan from preschool, after she had been released.

Yet another incidence of the heavy-handedness and extreme methods of the police, was Kerry Fry's arrest on the 26th August 1979, at an abortion rally outside the Queensland Government Tourist Bureau. Constable Bryce antagonised demonstrators. Annoyed at this authoritative manner Kerry told him to "piss off". She was immediately grabbed and man-handled to the police-car. She was not told she was under arrest or what for. Understandably struggling to protect herself, she was told she would be charged with resisting arrest.

When she asked to ring her father, or solicitor at the police station, Policewoman Campbell Brown hit her, pulled her hair and shoved her into a cell.

Manny was playing pool in the Civic Hotel. Two plainclothes detectives entered the bar and began questioning people. As they had now shown any form of I.D. Manny approached them, wanting to know why they were hassling people and holding up his game. The detectives grabbed him, saying "You'll go" and dragged him along Northbourne Ave. towards the police station. Naturally, Manny fought them as he didn't know who they were, and he was not informed of his arrest until they were half way to the police station.

He was knocked about at the police station, and charged with hindering the police and resisting arrest. Despite police efforts to intimidate and threaten Manny's witnesses (one of whom has too frightened to appear in court, though originally complaining about the police actions) the charges were dropped, the magistrate deciding Manny had a legal cause to struggle.

Obviously the detectives' business in the Civic Hotel could not have been very important, if they could drop it to arrest Manny. Their prime objective seems to have been disruption.

These are just a few examples, but many more could be given to show that violence and power trips on the part of the police against inoff-

ensive people, particularly those who won't cower or submit to their outrageous treatment, is the norm, and not the exception. All the victims discussed above have one thing in common, they are socially disadvantaged and considered undesirable by the dominant class. Warren and Lindy are unemployed, Kerry is a student and single parent, Margaret is also a single parent, a "supporting mother", while the other people were students. In all cases, the police behaviour is entirely unwarranted, but can be understood, only in the context of what has been said above.

The problem of police harassment can be approached on several different levels. Of course, laws are made by the ruling class, to protect their best interests, which means controlling the disadvantaged to protect these interests. This is such an obvious statement, it was even admitted to me by a police officer (in his personal opinion). It is very easy to fall foul of laws that are designed to protect the interests of property and power, when you have none, but this is further aggravated by the law enforcers who harass, and make trouble.

The immediate way to combat police harassment is to know about what few rights you do have, and act according to them. If you are asked to accompany police to a police station, or anywhere else, you are not obliged to go with them, unless they arrest you.



As in Manny's case, the police behaviour often makes a joke of such rules as the General Instructions of the Australian Federal Police —

"Arrests should be effected as discreetly and tactfully as possible. Members should not use any greater force than is reasonably necessary to effect arrest."

Citizens are also meant to be informed of their arrest, and on what charge they are being arrested. (Christie v. Leachinsky 1947, and followed by the A.F.P.). The policeman (except in certain exceptions) is liable for false imprisonment, if this is not done.

If this procedure is not followed correctly, it is a useful tool to use

against the police. Thereafter, remember that no matter what threats they may make, what they ask or whatever tactics they may use to force a "confession" from you — keep your mouth shut! All you are required to give is your name and address, otherwise only say "no comment" and ask to contact legal advice. No matter what they say, you are entitled to contact help, such as a lawyer, family or friends, while at the police station.

Under the "Crimes Act" (1900-1948, section 1201) the police may virtually use any means to extract a "voluntary confession" from you, such as threatening arrests of friends and family, bluffing that they have evidence against you, ("so you might as well make it easier for yourself"), or provoking you to the point of saying something which may be used against you. The guidelines leave a great deal of room for personal initiative! Again — keep your mouth tightly shut! Do not look at any papers or objects they may show you, and do not sign any

persons in custody if it is "deemed necessary for the identification of such persons" (General orders 27). Fingerprints are considered to be required in cases of fraud, embezzlement, conspiracy, etc. sexual offences and drug associated offences. You can however object to photographing and fingerprinting, at which all the police are entitled to do is submit a report in which "the offender's full name, description, offence, date charged, name of arresting officer and reason for refusal" is detailed.

In actual fact (as with other actions you may take to preserve your rights) the police may charge you with "hindering" investigations, but don't be intimidated, it should all come out in court. After a reasonable amount of time has elapsed, i.e. two hours at most, you should be entitled to bail.

Of course there are many things wrong with the process, outlined above, besides the fact that the laws are not designed in your favour. Our judicial system regards an accused as if they are guilty, and treat people as if they had been convicted and sentenced to a term of imprisonment — especially when bail applications are being made in the Magistrate's Court!

All the laws governing police behaviour, and conduct of arrests, interviews and other procedures, are open to great interpretation and personal initiative, with inadequate safeguards. The police take advantage of such phrases as "the arresting member has reason to believe", persons suspected of having committed... etc. etc.

Although policemen are only human, and can act rashly, or unwisely, like anyone else, the frequency of unprovoked abuse, assault, harassment and selective execution of their "duties" makes one question the personal integrity and morals of the policeman involved.

What criteria are used to select policemen for such important and potentially powerful positions other than physical fitness and completion of secondary education? Are they given any training to understand social processes, sexism, the class nature of our society, etc., which might at least result in their showing some compassion and understanding in carrying out their "duty" or maybe they aren't interested, as "the law is the law"!

But of course, our prime objective is to change the law. The Law Reform Commission has proposed just that — reforms, (see for example the

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MS/Liberation



# NOONKANBAH:

# Land Rights

Jimmy Biendurry, chairman of the Kimberley Land Council, spoke to a public meeting of some 250 people on Wednesday 26 March. He spoke very clearly and answered many questions about Noonkanbah and the Court government's actions. He asked for support from Canberra people for the Aboriginal people of Noonkanbah. Two petitions — one to the Senate and one to the House of Representatives — were begun at the meeting and further copies are available at the Students' Association Office (A.N.U.).

Any support people would like to offer (donations, publicity, leaflets, etc.) would be welcome. Contact Arthur Aplin through the Students' Association.

Thanks to all the people who helped organise such a successful meeting.

Thank you very much ladies and gentlemen. — Welcome.

I'm so pleased to be here talking to you about what is happening to my people in West Kimberley, Western Australia. Since last year we have been fighting to support our Noonkanbah people. We want to make, really, an agreement either by mining company or State government to stop people from fighting. It's not really fighting like people fight for land rights in other countries, with guns and everything; but fighting by talking, sitting down together as a friend. I believe this is not the time this government is going to sit down and talk about the problem of how the Noonkanbah people are going through a hard time by the mining companies (Amax etc) and the Court government. A fortnight ago, three ministers flew up from Perth wanting to make a decision in twenty four hours. This is not right, according to our system, it's not a time for everyone to come together and sit down and talk. It might take three days before we can sort it out. The land is important, as you know, and also the lifestyles of ceremony and sacred sites. Noonkanbah people said "we don't want no mining company on Noonkanbah property." That's the feeling of this community, there's about 250 people in Noonkanbah Station alone. They have been kicked out in 1967 or 1968 by a Euroean management. They went to Fitzroy Crossing (WA) waiting for the time they could come back. They stayed in Fitzroy for three years, waiting for the time when they can go back to Noonkanbah. They've been in pretty hard times, when they had a hard time by the management and went to Fitzroy. After three years time was up. The Federal government bought the station in 1976 and they went back to set up a community. While they had been away this mining company had put claims; prospecting was going on when they were at Fitzroy Crossing. In Fitzroy were drunks and young people who had been in drugs and been in gaol, so they wanted to take the people, wives and children back to Noonkanbah and set up their own independent school. Then came Amax in 1978 grading through. We started to fight to stop the prospecting. Since then when we started the struggle, it's going on to three years. I've been talking to Senator Chaney this afternoon and he understands that there is no help from the Federal Government. He was up there and saw the situation and he heard it for himself, people and Dickie Skinner and the community told him

## “JIMMY BIENDURRY”

there will be no mining in Noonkanbah property. The three Ministers, Bill White-man and another two of his colleagues went up and were told that there will be no mining on Noonkanbah property. A fortnight ago, Bill Goonthan from the Aboriginal Legal Service put in an injunction against Amax which will run out in two days time.

What are these people going to do? Stand up? They don't want to back to Fitzroy Crossing; they don't want to go out somewhere else; they want to stay there. This sort of fight need to be sorted out properly, by the State Government and the mining company. To sit down and talk to our people themselves, will decide when and where mines are to go in. White people say to us "we want to drill here. You fence around your sacred site." That's not the way we want it: we want the same treatment as anyone else. I myself come from tribes, I know where I exactly come from, and I know how I would feel, myself, if that happened to my tribal land. These people feel the same as I would feel for my area, or you would feel for your property if something happened, if a fence or house burnt down. This is why the Noonkanbah people are very upset. This is not just a feeling, they are very upset.

Thirty-four police came to the property and the police were watching out for Amax people rather than Aboriginal land right people. They were looking out for one bunch of white people not minding about Aboriginal people. They can be kicked around like a football in the field.

What I want to put to you, considering mining will go ahead this weekend, is some sort of support, from Canberra people to help our people up there so a real agreement with the stage government can be reached, or something can be done. You don't like to see someone walk all over you. We want to be treated like other Australians. The white people say "we are all Australians", but in this situation we have been treated like some slave or something. I rang Senator Chaney three weeks ago and told him that we didn't want police to go up to Noonkanbah but the police had been organized by the Police Commissioner to go up to Noonkanbah and protect Amax. I want you in any way you can, to help our people in Western Australia.



Dickie Skinner, the Yunggora spokesman telling the Amax and Mines Dept. reps to leave the station.

Senator Chaney has arranged for me to talk to W.A. Premier Court this weekend. I think I will take some others with me, rather than just one person talking, so two or three of us can talk to Charlie Court and we can hear for ourselves what he is really saying to us.

What I'd like to see here in Canberra is, whether there can be a committee set up by you people to support us in Western Australia in Noonkanbah situation and in land rights issue in W.A. Thank you very much. (deafening applause)

If you want to ask any question I will answer it if I can.

Q. What are they wanting to mine? (J.B.) They want to mine oil . . . . drilling for oil.

(Q) Has Charlie Court been up there to see the situation at Noonkanbah, personally?

(J.B.) We asked him three times to come up to talk to us; and he wrote back and told us to arrange it with his own secretary in Perth in his convenient time. That was what he said in his letter.

(Q. Marcia Langton) I understand from reports in Western Australia, that what happened during the so-called "negotiations" between Amax and Yunggora community leaders was that people were asked to choose between two sacred sites, one or the other. Is that so?

(J.B.) I wasn't there but they were probably intimidated by the police to make up their mind, it wasn't the right time to make that clear decision in their own time, where to go and when to go.

(M.L.) The "West Australian" newspaper had photographs of a ring of police standing around the elders, about three or four feet away from the elders. There were something like 34 police. Is that the story you heard too?

(J.B.) There weren't 34 police there at the time, eleven were at that site, but others were waiting in ambush, along the main road or wherever. Others were standing by in Port Hedland or Perth ready to be flown by helicopters if there was trouble. This was the 18th of March this year. It's no real agreement when people are forced into making a decision, having someone standing by in authority to watch them make a decision, like hawks.

(Q.) Didn't the people have legal representation there?

(J.B.) They had the Aboriginal Legal Service solicitor there on the Friday of the week before, but when this happened they had no solicitor to advise them; that day they weren't there.

(Q.) The West Australian Museum has a report which documented the sacredness of the land that Amax now wants to mine.

(J.B.) People told them they can mine about three or four miles away from that, that mining can take place. I'm not sure if the people themselves did decide or if mining companies let themselves.

(Q.) What is the attitude of Aborigines to mining. You said before that they were opposed to mining on any land, not just sacred sites, why?

(J.B.) They wanted to set up something afresh. After three years in Fitzroy



# Not Mining

Crossing they wanted to set up a peaceful life, working without any interruption by the mining company setting up another township where these young people been going into town, be boozing up, and get into lockup again and get into trouble. That their real attitude; they don't want to see the young people and the old people getting into the grog again, getting grabbed by the police as was happening in Fitzroy Crossing.

(Q.) There's been a lot of petroleum exploration and no oil or gas has been discovered. Amax will be gone in three or four months.

(J.B.) If we can stop the first one we can stop the others who might come in for diamond mining.

(Q.) Do any Aboriginal communities have freehold title?

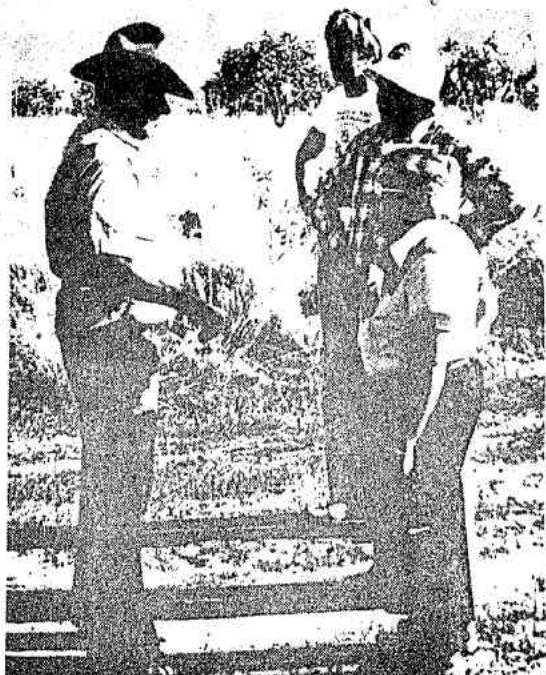
(J.B.) None. What we aim at in the land rights issue in Western Australia is to put it across to freehold title 1) to get the land rights set up properly 2) to have freehold title to the land they are interested in, the area they come from, for the tribe that is interested in holding the freehold title.

(Q.) What can we do to be constructive?

(J.B.) To set up a committee so we can write or phone with information to get coverage in the Canberra Times, so you can know what's going on straight away. If we want lobbying, we will get in contact with you.

Comment from the audience, Sec. 95 (vii) (b) of the Electoral Act says: "A person shall not persuade or induce or associate with any person persuading or inducing any person to make a postal vote". This could make it very difficult for any community adviser to do their job in W.A. from now on. If you give anyone information on postal voting you could be arrested. These are the 1979 Amendments to the Electoral Act of W.A.

(J.B.) Stephen Hawke was taking orders by the community and the community has been financing him. He was community publicity and working for the community, these last couple of years.



Nipper Tabagee speaking with men from Amax and the Mines Dept.



Stephen Hawke talking with Noonkanbah station elder Tojo Wandirajar. Photo courtesy "West Australian"

## WESTERN AUSTRALIA: "Democracy" at Work

(Marcia Langton) Four people have been arrested under Section 95 with penalties of \$300 fine or three months in prison. The four people who were arrested were all people who were under instructions from Aboriginal communities. The communities prior to the election had told their community advisers, press liaison officers and so on that they did not want to go into the towns to vote. As you may know in the last election and the last by-election in the Kimberley there were rampant corruption and rampant obstruction to Aboriginal voting in the Kimberley. Five top solicitors from Perth were flown into the Kimberley electorate with lists of instructions to prevent Aboriginal people from voting. This time the Aboriginal people had white people working on their side to assist them in voting. They told their white employees, including Steve Hawke, Tom Stevens, Les Burden, Jennifer Gardner among others, to arrange for postal polling booths to come into the community so they would not have to go into the towns and be harassed. The community workers did this. They stood by on polling day; they organized scrutineers, they organized how to vote cards and so on.

In fact in most polling booths throughout the community you'll find that how to vote cards were being handed out by Aboriginal people from the local community that in fact the voter education people were Aboriginal people and a great many scrutineers were Aboriginal people. There were white people among them, and these are people who are directly employed by the Aboriginal community to assist them in voting, in acquiring land, in conducting their every day business. The voting in the Kimberley will make it clear to you what has happened.

In all Aboriginal communities where votes were cast 85% of the votes went to the Aboriginal candidate Mr Ernie Bridge, and he won the election with a 10% swing to Labor. In the past elections Mr Alan Ridge, Minister for Community Welfare, and thus responsible for Aboriginal Affairs, has held the seat for 12 years, to no avail to Aboriginal people. For the past two years, throughout the Kimberley, Aboriginal communities have discussed how to attack the problem of land rights in the Kimberley and they decided that the first thing that must be done was to win the seat, so an Aboriginal candidate has now won the seat and the consequences are massive reprisals.

**"MARCIA LANGTON"**



DUMPING DISEASE, SICKNESS AND DEATH

Bob James

Recently, 'The Canberra Times' (6 February, 1980) ran a story taken from that month's 'Choice' magazine which told of the Australian Dairy Corporation, through a Hong Kong subsidiary, marketing sweetened condensed milk in South-East Asia as a baby food though it is not suitable for that use.

As the 'Times' said, "According to 'Choice', the magazine of the Australian Consumers' Association, 'sweetened condensed milk is a potentially dangerous food for babies because it is a nutritionally unbalanced food and because of the way it is used.'"

Medical reports cited by 'Choice' show that "feeding babies sweetened condensed milk (rather than breast-feeding them) can cause stress on a baby's kidneys, promote hypertension in later life, develop dental caries and diarrhoea and deprive a baby of energy or fatty acids, a deficiency of which can cause growth retardation and skin rashes."

On March 21, the 'Times' disclosed that Asia Dairy Industries, the subsidiary in question of the ADC, has been told 'to stop marketing sweetened condensed milk in parts of South East Asia as it is unsuitable for babies.'

End of story? No, far from it. If one looks more closely at the second 'Times' report one sees that the product has not been withdrawn from sale, all that is to be changed is the advertising. "The milk was still suitable for older children," Senator Scott, representing the Minister for Primary Industry, Mr Nixon, said in the Senate.

In other words, Australians are just as avid for profits as anyone else, and in this case are displaying a rare ability to adapt marketing techniques to ensure continued profits until and unless someone else (i.e. not them) finds a connection between their product and an unhealthy result. And the further away the better. "Those wogs and primitives? Well, they're so stupid, it'll take years for them to wake up. And in the meantime we can shift a lot of stuff we can't sell in our own market."

You see, what the 'Times' didn't point out, and 'Choice' wouldn't dare to print was that the market for sweetened condensed milk was being fed with a product suffering falling sales in Australia as information about nutrition spread throughout the educated and affluent classes. I'll come back to this question of affluence and developed countries. Nevertheless, rather than switch to a more socially-responsible product, the A.D.C., encouraged by their political pimps, shift their product where it will sell, given the necessary advertising.

The above might be regarded as a rather dull story. After all, Nestle's 'aggressive' marketing techniques have been under scrutiny and attack for years and since 'a major victory' was won late last year by natural feeding activists when representatives of the baby-food industry agreed to ban all sales promotion in the Third World that would discourage breast-feeding. (Mother Jones, Jan, 1980, p.10).

But there are four points to keep in mind. Firstly, the agreement at a full industry meeting is not 'direct and enforceable' commitment by individual companies; second, sweetened condensed milk is not the only dangerous product being dumped on unsuspecting people

by corporations; thirdly, the manufacturers, if stopped in one country are going to look for another, and fourthly, what significance does the label 'Third World' have in the board-room anyway? Let's take them in order.

1. As the second 'Canberra Times' report above showed, proving that a certain product is dangerous either in its chemical effect or its social consequences and that these negative results are compounded, disguised or just abetted by the way they're marketed, is not sufficient evidence for a business executive that production of that item should be halted, even temporarily.

More often the executives just alter the name, the label or the way it's promoted and press on as usual. If things get really tough they move to another location, if necessary their whole factory. I probably don't need to point it out, but the agreement above on baby-food only refers to 'promotion that would discourage breast-feeding,' a wording sufficiently vague to keep lawyers busy for years, and no activist keeps going forever.

You can be sure that individual companies are looking very keenly at one another, while they work out which 'Trick of the Dumper's Trade' will enhance their profit margin the most. Many of the 'tricks' (Name Change, Last-minute Pullout, Dump the Whole Factory, Formula Change, The Skip, The Ingredient Dump and others) were outlined by a U.S. magazine 'Mother Jones' in 'The Corporate Crime of the Century' in its November, 1979 issue.

2. In that series of articles, 'Mother Jones' reported on the extent of the U.S. drug and pharmaceutical dumping industry, the degree of U.S. Government involvement, some of the cover-ups and some of the deaths, maimings and sicknesses resulting directly from this lucrative 'marketing strategy'. Among many other items were listed:

**Four hundred Iraqis died in 1972 and 5,000 were hospitalized after consuming the by-products of 8,000 tons of wheat and barley coated with an organic mercury fungicide whose use had been banned in the U.S.**

**An undisclosed number of farmers and over 1,000 water buffalos died suddenly in Egypt after being exposed to leptophos, a chemical pesticide which was never registered for domestic use by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) but was exported to at least 30 countries.**

**After the Dalkon Shield intrauterine device killed at least 17 women in the United States, the manufacturer withdrew it from the domestic market. It was sold overseas after the American recall and is still in common use in some countries.**

**No one knows how many children may develop cancer since several million children's garments treated with a carcinogenic fire retardant called Tris were shipped overseas after being forced off the domestic market by the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).**

**Lomotil, an effective anti-diarrhea medicine sold only by prescription in the U.S. because it is fatal in amounts just slightly over the recommended doses, was sold over the counter in Sudan, in packages proclaiming it was "used by the astronauts during Gemini and Apollo space flights" and recommended by use by children as young as 12 months.**

**Winstrol, a synthetic male hormone, which was found to stunt the growth of American children, is freely available in Brazil, where it is recommended as an appetite stimulant for children.**

**Depo-Provera, an injectable contraceptive banned for such use in the United States because it caused malignant tumours in beagles and monkeys, is sold by the Upjohn Co. in 70 other countries, where it is widely used in U.S.-sponsored population control programs.**

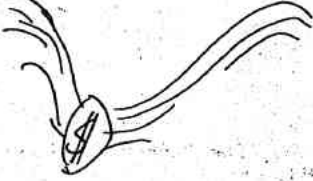




**450,000 baby pacifiers of the type that has caused choking deaths have been exported by at least five manufacturers since a ban was proposed by the CPSC, 120,000 teething rings that did not meet recently established CPSC standards were cleared for export and are on sale right now in Australia.**

"Even entire technologies are dumped. Nuclear power which seems certain to receive a 'hazardous' classification before long in the U.S.; is being dumped today on energy-starved nations like the Philippines and India." (p.24 MJ, November, 1979).

The World Health Organisation noted with dismay the sale of cigarettes in 'developing countries' by big manufacturers which couldn't sell the same cigarettes 'in the West' because of dangerous levels of nicotine and tar (CT. 14,3.80) Bill Breckton, in 'The Listener' reported on the struggle of the WHO and some countries such as Sri Lanka concerned about 'the indiscriminate







availability of so many drugs, and the activities of drug representatives and inaccurate and misleading information provided by these representatives on their products.' (Reported in ABC Radio Guide, 18/3/80, and broadcast in Broadband, March 27 and April 3 this year).

"Many millions of people in the third world are dying by default; dying because they are denied the simple and effective drugs that could save them, and because expensive and irrelevant drugs pushed by the multi-national pharmaceutical industry, are swallowing up too much of their countries' all-too-scarce resources for health."

3. A more recent 'Mother Jones' (January, 1980) following up on the baby-food story says that "Some (U.S.) cities report infant mortality rates higher than those of lesser-developed countries." What is happening is that manufacturers are retreating in the face of internationally-organised middle-class opposition to concentrate on their 'Third World-at-home' the domestic poor, more accurately in this case, mothers, often groggy from an institutionalised birth in a 'delivery mill.' Nurses have been given tickets to sporting events, doctors and hospital administrators have been given free dinners, etc., to help in the distribution and promotion of certain name brands to black, chicano, etc., women whose difficulties with English-language instruction, preparation procedures parallel those of mothers in the so-called underdeveloped world and whose gullibility and lack of sophistication in the face of pseudo-science and marketing procedures are equally open to exploitation as people anywhere.

4. Notions of Third World exploitation actually obscure the reality, which is that profit-conscious companies will sell anywhere, to anyone, in any way, provided the price is right. This is the nature of capitalism. The pharmaceutical industry just happens to have been one which has illustrated some of the most manipulative techniques in avariciousness this century, set off, some would say, by the phenomenal success I.G. Farben had, via the Rockefeller and Flexner Report of 1910, in turning virtually the whole U.S. medical industry onto the allopathic course. (See 'The Crime and Punishment of I.G. Farben' by Joseph Borkin and others, quoted in 'The Organised Drugging of the West' by P.B. Chowka, 'Cosmos' August 1979 and elsewhere.)

Australia is just another marketing outlet, developed country or not, and the injected contraceptive, Depo-Provera, illustrates this as well as any.

Australia has, until recently followed British and American precedents in refusing registration for general prescription, because of possible side-effects including cancer, foetal abnormalities, and menstrual irregularities. Despite these prohibitions, since 1974 in the case of the U.S. Depo-Provera has been marketed in 68 other countries and 12,000 New Zealand women began a 5-8 year 'test' of it last year. Upjohn, the manufacturers are soon to apply for its registration (and therefore possible use) in Australia, perhaps via the N.S.W. Family Planning Association some members of which support the use of the drug for 'certain groups of women' e.g. those in remote areas, or mentally retarded, or those who've used it before. All these decisions for use would be at 'the discretion of the doctor.' (NT 24/2/80).

'Mother Jones' rubbed its collective eyes at one case of Upjohn's arrogance, but when it looked again the facts were still blatantly clear. Panalba was launched in 1957 and promoted heavily. By 1968, Panalba sales totalled \$18 million, or 12 percent of Upjohn's domestic gross income. Yet in that same year and the two that followed, strong scientific evidence of Panalba's harm appeared:

**In 1968, 30 experts from the National Academy of Sciences issued a unanimous report on Panalba and 40 other antibiotics of a similar nature. These drugs are harmful, the scientists said; they should be removed from the market.**

**On May 27, 1969, FDA Commissioner Herbert Ley Jr., himself a specialist in antibiotics, testified before a Senate committee about the effects of novobiocin, one of the two ingredients in Panalba. Roughly one out of every five patients who receives it, Ley said, has an allergic reaction. Twelve patients receiving Panalba died as a result of its side effects (mostly from blood disorders)**

**FDA inspector Roy Sanberg, searching Upjohn files, discovered several ten-year-old company-sponsored studies showing that tetracycline, the other of Panalba's two ingredients, was more effective than Panalba, when used alone.**

**After much bureaucratic wrangling and resistance by Upjohn, the FDA finally forced Panalba off the market in 1970.**

**If you think all this evidence against Panalba would make its manufacturer think twice before selling it elsewhere, think again. Under FDA regulations, antibiotics are not legally classified as "drugs". Were Panalba considered a drug, it would undoubtedly have lost its FDA approval and, thus, been illegal for export. But because of this classic loophole in the law, it is now**

**perfectly legal for Upjohn to export Panalba (Actually, its two ingredients are exported separately and combined and packaged in Upjohn's foreign plants.) Today, after being the target of one of the strongest cases against a drug in regulatory history, Panalba is sold in 33 countries under another name - Albamycin-T.**

One has to ask whether the N.S.W. Family Planning Association is part of, or is connected with the International Planned Parenthood Federation which was part of the network radiating from the U.S. Agency for International Aid which was responsible for distribution and promotion of such humanitarian aids as the infamous Dalkon Shield, Depo-Provera and the millions of dollars in bribes known to have been used by Upjohn to gain acceptance in certain countries. (MJ, November 1979, p.28).

Dr Ray Ravenholt, head of AID and enthusiast for the dumping described above, justified his actions this way:

"Without our trying to help these countries with their economic and social development, the world would rebel against the strong U.S. commercial presence. The self-interest thing is the compelling element." (MJ, November, 1979, p.31.)

To indicate the crass, mercenary stupidity of the whole dumping strategy one has to look at what Mother Jones calls 'The Boomerang Crime'. This involves the shifting, sometimes by extra-legal methods, lethal products, say pesticides, banned or restricted in the 'home' country to countries producing, for example, foodstuffs, which then come back to the so-called 'developed' and 'informed' country for consumption. There are many instances of this process and many variations on the theme. Just one example, U.S. Food and Drug Administration tests cannot detect 64 of the 94 different pesticides used by Central and South American coffee-growing countries, and yet even so, the F.D.A. reported that nearly half of the green coffee beans imported into the U.S. were contaminated with pesticides previously banned in the U.S. (MJ, Nov., 1979, p.44).

The fact that 500,000 'under-developed' people are annually poisoned by the pesticide used in the growing of food for the richer countries, or the fact that U.S. Government money has been shown to be a major factor supporting the growth and distribution of 'illegal' drugs to rich and poor alike, will probably be less important than the food on middle-class tables in altering health and drug administration attitudes. But, whatever the costs in human life and suffering and whatever the FDA or similar bodies in other 'civilised' countries do, the corporations will find some way to continue their money-making practices. □





# MULTINATIONALS' PROFITS MEAN PEOPLES' POVERTY

●● SUSAN GEORGE ●●

For several years the underdeveloped countries; the Group of 77, have been campaigning for a New International Economic Order (N.I.E.O.). Their economic progress and planning has been hindered by the fluctuations in the prices of the commodities they sell. They want to have stabilization agencies set up to buy up stocks if production is high and to sell when drought etc. affects commodity output. Following the publication of her book "How the Other Half Dies", Susan George has been looking into the affects of the food trade on the masses of the people in these countries and the role of the multinational food companies.

At the Transnational Institute we like to think of ourselves as scholar-activists; our research relates to strategy. Studies done in the U.S.A. suggest that the U.S. would have gained \$10,000 million if prices of primary products from the Third World had been stabilized (due to reduced unemployment and stable growth of G.D.P.), whereas the Third World would have gained \$5,000 million.

If third World nations try too much to increase prices for their products multinational corporations will turn to other substitutes unless they are totally dependent on it. OPEC succeeded in raising the price of oil because of the lack of substitutes.

On the other hand, MNC's have been developing high fructose corn sugar, so they will be less dependent on sugar imports. In the U.S.A. 75% of sugar is used in industrial applications (baking, snack foods, soft drinks etc.) and already corn sugar has 20% of the total sugar market; for example Coca-Cola is using 50% cane sugar and 50% corn sugar in the U.S.A. If cane cutters get better pay, or cane prices rise, either the companies will pass the price rise on to the consumers in the West, or they will use more corn sugar; once the transition is made they will

not return to cane sugar. Only natural rubber can be used for radial tyres. Rather than paying a fair price to rubber producers the MNC's are researching into desert bushes which exude natural rubber and could be grown in the dry South-West of the U.S. and harvested by the low-paid native Americans who live in that area. Sisal, which was a major export for countries such as Tanzania, has been largely replaced by nylon.

Unilever, the giant soap and margarine multinational (1) has had researchers working full-time for decades to make all vegetable oils interchangeable. For example, if the coconut growers raise the price of palm oil, Unilever will substitute it by ground-nut or soybean oil, a by product of the U.S. animal feed industry. So the underdeveloped countries have a choice; fall into line with the MNC's, keep their prices low, and remain in poverty, or to rebel, lose their markets and remain in poverty.

MNC's can manipulate any markets to their own advantage. Transfer-pricing (2) takes advantage of different laws, tax rates etc. in different countries. Governments are unable to predict the operation of supply and demand because they can't guess the MNC's stocks of a product. For example, in the 1973 soybean embargo the government acted as if there was a

shortage of soybeans when in fact the commodity traders had large stocks. The price of soybeans went from \$2 to \$12 and the companies made huge capital gains.

Five hundred MNC's control 75% of world trade. They will never provide food, clothing, and shelter for the poor majority who can't pay. In the Third World as a whole they have 3 million employees; less than one percent of the total, and these are in fact a "labor aristocracy" who are, in many cases being tutored in the Western lifestyle; buying the luxuries made by the multinationals and being divorced from the culture of their own people.

Keith Griffin has been researching "MNC's and basic needs development", and gives the example of the Kenyan soap industry, a Unilever subsidiary (1). The manager was very aggressive about cutting employment, "even though labor costs and benefits are less than 1% of our flexible costs" he reduced the labor force 19% in five years, despite a rise in sales of soap. For Nestle in Africa wages and social costs are 1.6% of sales. In Asia the figure is 2.2%.



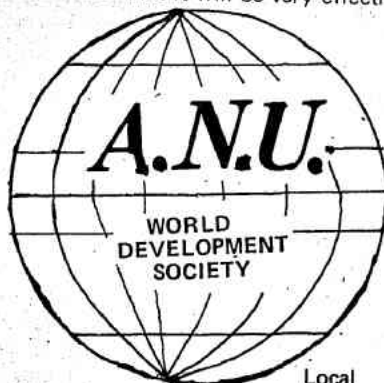
## THE WALK FROM CANBERRA TO THREE VILLAGES

Three Harijan villages in India are trying to lift themselves out of poverty. Each village needs \$3,618 to get an agricultural development programme under way; each can raise one-third; the Australian government is expected to provide one-third; and the Canberra community, through the 1980 Walk-Against-Want, has the opportunity to complete the job.

The Harijans, the 'Untouchables' of Indian society, are the poorest and over the centuries the most downtrodden of the peoples of India. The project provides two irrigation wells with pumps, two working bullocks and carts and an initial supply of seeds and fertilisers as well as a little seed and cash for emergencies. Each village has about 70 families or some 350 people and as a result of government legislation has now obtained some rough stony ground to farm. . . . BUT without seeds and water how could they take advantage of their opportunity? The Amarjal block in the Mahaboob district of the Telangana region of the state of Andhra Pradesh, where the villages are located, is generally an area occupied by another depressed group of Indian society, the tribal or Lambada people. Over the last few years an Indian social welfare organisation, AWARE (Action for Awakening in Rural Development) has been very successful in helping the Lambada people become forceful in helping themselves through village level agricultural development projects. In the last eighteen months, the Harijans who after centuries of oppression had come to accept their poverty as the

natural order of things, began to join the discussion meetings in the neighbouring tribal villages and became desperately anxious to make some progress themselves. AWARE has helped them plan their own agricultural development project.

Community Aid Abroad has been associated with AWARE for several years and maintains close liaison through a resident Indian officer and a visiting Australian officer. We are assured not only that our aid will get to the villages but also that it will be very effective.



	Local Contributions	Aust. Govt.	Canberra CAA
For three villages			
6 irrigation wells	3,750 rupees	\$750	\$750
6 pumps and 3 sprayers	6,900	644	644
6 bullocks and carts	15,000	1,200	1,200
Fertiliser and seed	3,000	300	300
Seed reserve		366	366
Cash reserve		360	360
	28,650 rupees	\$3,620	\$3,620



### Footnotes:

This article is constructed from notes taken at the discussion with Susan George at the centre for Continuing Education. Much has been left out, but I have attempted to summarize Ms. George's facts and opinions. Any mistakes in this process are mine alone.

Nick Gillard

(1) Unilever subsidiaries in Australia include Rosella Foods, Streets Ice Cream, John West Canneries, Lever & Kitchen (Surf, Omo, Vim, Lifebuoy), World Brands (Vesta dehydrated meals) Lipton's tea, and E.O.I. (Stork, Sovereign, Bece, Flora, Astra and Fairy margarines, Cofpa, Frytol etc.). English readers may recognize the names of

Birds Eye, Batchelors, Mac Fisheries, Smethursts and Walls Meat companies, Pepsodent, Cash & Carry and Premier Supermarkets, Leicester and New City office equipment and Blackfriars Insurances. They're all Unilever, too. (See New Internationalist March 1980, pages 16-17)

(2) See New Internationalist March, 1980, page 20.

(3) See Woroni Volume 32, number 2, 1980, page 24, "Foreign Aid - Questioning Motives"

(4) It would be good to see more women doing Development Economics next semester to rectify this.

ANU World Development Society presents a meeting on the "Walk Against Want" for people interested in walking fifteen kilometres for sponsors.





# NINE POINTS FOR WORLD DEVELOPMENT

SUSAN GEORGE

**1** A moratorium on all aid projects over \$1million. The benefits of these projects accrue to the already rich. We should do more research on the effects of aid projects already undertaken to see why they haven't helped the poorest of the poor, and back projects undertaken by the oppressed themselves. The great bulk of aid should be put into reducing the debt which has accumulated, so countries aren't forced to put land to cash crops, but can choose a better balance of domestic food and exports.

**2** Un-"tie" all aid. (3) The average for all of the OECD countries is that 50% of aid is tied to purchases in the donor countries, 75% of U.S. aid is tied, especially to the purchase of fertilizers from the U.S.A.

**3** Cut tariffs on industrial goods. For balanced development the poor countries must have some manufacturing, not just export raw materials.

**4** Cut out support to leaders who show no interest in improving the lot of the mass of their people.

**5** Support countries such as Nicaragua who have thrown out such tyrants.

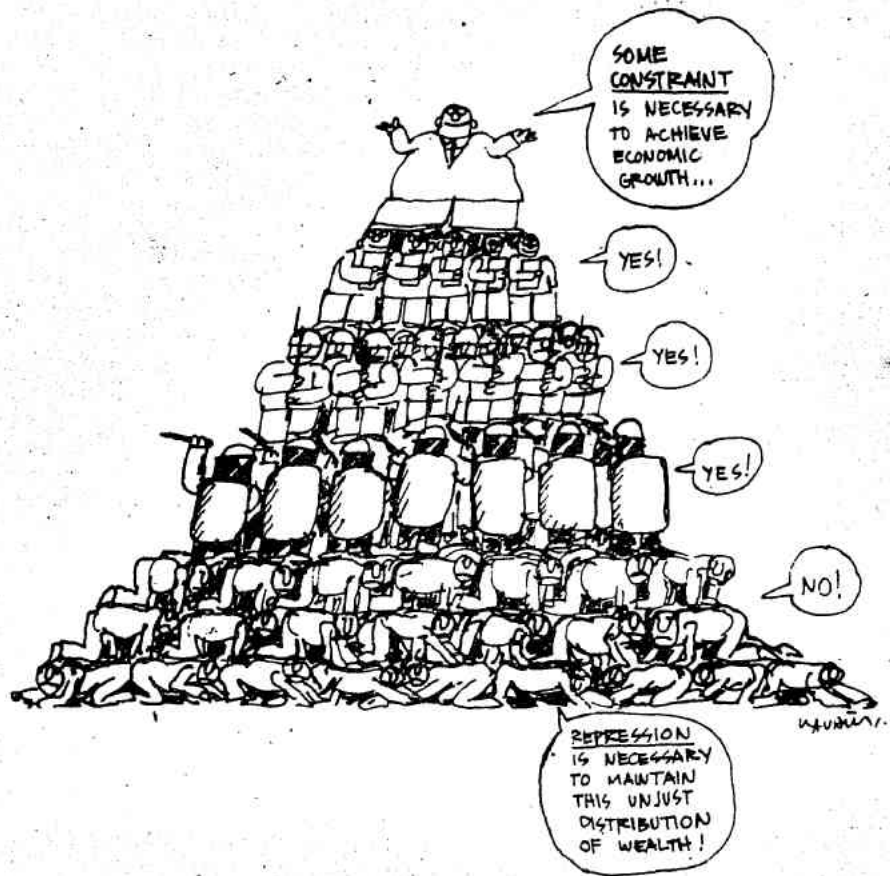
**6** Stop exporting labor-saving machinery which is designed for our countries where labour is scarce relative to capital. The nation who receive aid have a surplus of labor and could never employ it all with the technology that we use.

**7** Consider the position of women in the Third World. The development establishment in the first world is too male-dominated (4). It's easy for us to say "the poor should raise chickens" without considering that the women will have to make extra trips to fetch the water for the chickens. When new machinery comes in, men often think "this job is now

important, so we will do it now", reducing the status of women. When we're talking about the really malnourished, the people who are worst off of all, we're talking largely about women and children.

**8** Save all food aid for real emergencies like Kampuchea. In Bangladesh the food aid is supposed to be distributed free but it is sold on the open market, providing 45% of the national budget.

**9** Stop the arms race..... These are all utopian suggestions to a greater or lesser extent.



No one country has the global picture that the multinational companies have. The distribution and processing of products is more profitable than plantations, even with the cheapest labour. In their publications, the World Bank claims to be encouraging subsistence agriculture, so farmers provide for themselves. But loans must be repaid, so inevitably land and labour will go to cash crops instead of food. Small holders become piece workers for the multinationals and standards of nourishment decline. Except for Brazil, where the government pays companies to buy land in the Amazon, multinational companies are divesting themselves of lands in the underdeveloped countries, withdrawing to their home nations. The world's biggest potato estate is owned by Boeing (the Aircraft corporation irrigated from the Columbia River (a real environmental disaster) and supplies "Macdonalds" for french fries.

From Third World resources, the manufacturing nations make products worth \$300,000m. How much is paid to the Third World? \$20,000m! Profits are repatriated to the first world by companies operating globally. A rising trend is for the export of meat, fish and perishables to those countries that are already best nourished. One province of Mexico is given over almost entirely to producing winter vegetables for the USA.

## NUCLEAR NIGHTMARES The Wars That Must Never Happen

For more than 30 years mankind has lived with the 'unthinkable' - that civilisation as we know it could be brought to a sudden and catastrophic end in a nuclear holocaust. During the past decade - until the recent debate in the United States on the proposed Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II) - there has been little talk of the possibility of nuclear war. It has been avoided by politicians and people alike. Yet during that time nuclear weaponry has been relentlessly perfected; bigger bombs produced and the accuracy and range of missiles increased. Furthermore, the technology has spread from the superpowers to six or seven other nations, and by the end of the century that number could be many times more and could include terrorist groups.

In this 90-minute programme Peter Ustinov breaks through the veil of secrecy and indifference to examine four possible routes to the 'unthinkable'. Firstly, a conventional war escalating into nuclear war. The focus is on Europe where NATO is outnumbered in conventional weapons by the Warsaw

Pact countries and where the declared policy of the Western Alliance is to use nuclear weapons only as a last resort to stop Soviet tanks reaching the Rhine. Secondly, nuclear war through proliferation, whereby a smaller power developing the bomb uses it against a neighbour to gain a temporary advantage, so breaking the taboo on such weapons since Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Would the superpowers be able to keep out of such an exchange?

Thirdly, the likelihood of nuclear war by accident. America and Russia are already well aware of this possibility. To avoid it they have elaborate systems of command and control. But how do you make certain that young missile officers will never launch nuclear warheads without the proper authority, and yet will never fail to release their missiles in time, should their nation be threatened by a surprise attack? The warning time of a missile attack against the USA would be some 20 minutes. For the UK it would be down to less than five! Even more problematical are the orders given to missile submarine commanders who are away from base for months on

end. The fourth possibility is perhaps the most controversial of all; that one of the super-powers might come to believe it can - or must - strike first; either because it believes it has temporary advantage over the other in the balance of nuclear forces, or because it believes the other will soon have such an advantage. Many Americans are convinced the growing power and accuracy of Soviet missiles will put the USA at risk of such a first strike during the middle part of the next decade. Many Soviets fear that increasing American ingenuity, particularly in anti-submarine warfare, will put their nuclear forces at risk during the same period. Peter Ustinov's examination of each possible route to nuclear war culminates in a sequence set in a fall-out shelter, where in the aftermath of such a calamity, he tells us how it happened.

Nuclear Nightmares a 1½ hour BBC documentary hosted by Peter Ustinov which will be shown on ABC-TV on Monday, April 14, at 8pm.



# MARIJUANA LAWS NO LAWS AT ALL

How can one define the persecution of Marihuana smokers? Well certainly not the law; crime would seem a more appropriate word. Why do we allow this crime to continue? Let me define the nature of the crime.

Armed only with a document that does no more than categorize substances and relate them to a penalty the police and courts are prepared to arrest, fine and imprison you with force if you resist.

Why does society persecute Marihuana users to the extent of imposing a ten year gaol sentence? Why indeed when no crime can be demonstrated by its users, crime only being perpetrated by the prohibitive restrictions imposed in the guise of law. This supposed law is known to be founded on fallacy, the fallacy that Marihuana is a harmful drug.

Used universally since time immemorial for its beneficial effects, a panacea for many ailments, it was only recently outlawed after the prohibition ended in the U.S.A. Marihuana users then mainly came from the black and Mexican communities easily scapegoated to keep law enforcement officers otherwise redundant, in jobs. The propaganda broadcast by the authorities at this time was so alarmist, biased and totally wrong in its claims that no one would deny its contentions to be erroneous today. Yet, founded in ignorance of the truth, through international treaties the Marihuana prohibition is maintained in most countries including Australia.

It is outlawed in Australia under the Poisons & Narcotics Ordinance, an ordinance relating to Poisons and Narcotics which certainly should place Marihuana outside of its jurisdiction. as Marihuana is neither poison nor nar-

cotic by any realistic definition. It further confuses by including the specific offences relating to Marihuana under the heading Addictive substances, something again Marihuana certainly is not.

The document is obviously ill-defined and therefore meaningless. It certainly suggests no reason why it is a crime to do something as natural as growing and smoking a herb provided by nature. In a country whose supposed ethics are based on Christian principles how can one man deny another the right to partake of a natural manifestation explicitly given by God for man's use. The giving of plants to man to sustain him is directed in verse 29 of Genesis.

Everybody who smokes knows it's no crime, but perpetuate its enforcement either by a plea of guilt or by denying their true involvement. So intimidated are the majority of people prosecuted by the courts that they rarely realise their own innocence, and accept the penalties imposed.

Such a situation should be intolerable and I appeal to the reader's sense of justice, that we should put an end to the selective persecution of those unlucky enough to be ensnared in the people processing machine, many of whom are imprisoned at this moment.

The charge of trafficking as some heinous crime is nonsense.

Obviously, not everyone wants to grow their own, and they willingly seek to procure it from someone else. With a million or more consumers in this country the natural demand creates thousands of so-called traffickers at any one time and of course nearly every smoker is prepared to supply

Marihuana to another smoker. The law is not the law but is a blatant misuse of language. Its motives are founded on fallacy and ignorance. Yet this was the rationale that was given by the A.C.T. drug squad to me at my arrest in January this year; That in fact the law is the law. Blindly following this reasoning led the Nazis to exterminate millions.

This Robopathic approach of the instrumentality of the law allows the members of the drug squad to have no personal conscience in their persecution of Marihuana users.

In an interview with Denis Craft head of the A.C.T. drug squad I was told by him that he had no personal view on Marihuana usage even though he was prepared to use force if necessary in apprehending offenders he still held that after years enforcing this law on other people he had no personal view whatsoever. He simply did what he was instructed to do by what he considered law.

This form of state control must be challenged. Justice must be seen to be done in the court system before change can take place.

I intend to stand accused of this crime and accept no less than its total dismissal and invite the reader to make a stand by signing a petition demanding the abolition of these unjust and repressive laws.

This petition is part of a massive weight of evidence that needs to be presented at my trial and the trial of all others who realise their innocence and wish to expose the legislation for what it is.

The control of free will employed by the state in enforcing the pro-



hibition can not be tolerated as it is a corruption of all basic concepts of justice.

As there has never been a rational reason put forward for justifying the persecution of users, I invite you to make a stand and participate in seeing that justice is done at the trials and by signing the petition mentioned.

Warren Stephen Foster.

(The petition is available from the C.R.F.A. Office upstairs at the O'Connor Shops, or from Sandy Tiffin, at the Woroni Office. Copies are also displayed in the S.A. Office)

## DOPE & the SURREALIST

Dope! - now that I've got your attention: I talk to the trees, that's why they put me away. We all know if you smoke too much dope you go "mad" and the people in white coats call round. But why? And what are they frightened of?

I used to think there was something slightly suspicious about drug law reform, because although the current draconian attitudes and laws are obviously terrible and should be changed, lots of people are into MAG and CRFA who aren't fighting on other fronts, who are into dope for selfish hedonistic reasons. And there was the spectre of the W.A. Labor Party conference a few years back just talking about decriminalising dope, not about fighting unemployment, with concomitant Brave New World visions of a transformation of the state and its modes of production, through automation, similar to that which absorbed tensions by producing the "affluent worker", producing workers-with-leisure-time whose fundamental alienation was masked by intoxication and three-d television etc., a vision supported by magazines already subverting dope into consumerist hedonism, like High Times. Now, that's still a dangerous possibility, but there is another.

I want us to use dope etc. in a sensuous and sensible way, to cling to a Jungian transference, in the creation of an I-Thou relationship between the user's identity and the effect created in them, which will permit us to retain our individuality, our balance, our strength, but also let us merge with

cosmic societies, the achasic unconsciousness of humanity that which is beyond reality. Dope can teach us how to release our surreal energies, to transform meaning and materialism and thought into effects and understanding and feelings. Like trying not just to be rational-analytic but also sensitive-emotional, only possibly an even more widespread change. For magic has been taken from us before almost anything else. Realists paved the way for materialists for authoritarians, for the dividers of labour, for patriarchs, for property 'owners' for capitalists for imperialists for hegemonists. Have I gone in at the deep end?

The other day we repainted the S.A. kitchen: I recommend everyone take a look: fascinating colour scheme, much energy released, full implications not yet realised. I only regret not succumbing to the urge to smear myself in paint and roll about the walls, without the boring intermediaries of paint brushes, etc. There are things in art, everywhere, that capitalism cannot really understand. In dope too there are new ways of reacting. To wear strange cloths play weird music do role-playing do street theatre, burn dollar notes, to be ourselves unstereotyped (comparatively speaking) to show possibilities of other things. If you heard the S.A. program on 29th March (2XX 6 o'clock, anyone can participate in production whatever they want to do on air, brush their teeth sing a song or even talk referentially about current overtly political issues) you would have heard

some of these ideas already (also the Lemon Kittens, you lucky thing). Surrealism is just another way of being we all too often ignore. Dope helps your mind see through forms and structures, to forces and contents. It's not surprising that Rastofarians believe a good toke brings God into their souls, a little temple of cosmic perception there inside them.

If it sounds like I'm talking disjointedly (no pun) well firstly why are you so attached to logical or sequential development, secondly think again about state-repression of the non-criminal 'mad' i.e. the alternatively perceptive, think of imagic metaphors in law in prisons in blackboards in tight shoelaces in dentist's chairs in coercive realism.

Alcohol can only relax our bodies and crush our souls: no-one ever created a clear balanced and elegant awareness of a Jungian transference under alcohol, personally I never got beyond a whimpered "god, I'm wrecked" in the extreme stages but dope! Dope! hah-hah-hah-hah-hah-hah-hah-hah-hah-hah-hah! The mind was never so critically engaged-with itself and its environment and the patterns invoking them.

You know, however feelingly Wordsworth depicted alienation he didn't change it very much did he, so no more artistically subtle and refined commentary, let us have the directly surreal and political, let us have bold and direct gestures.

Now I'm not just pushing the best source of fibre for newspapers, I'd hope we'd learn to unleash and use the surrealism within ourselves, unaided, to perform

magical acts against large banquets of powerful insurance sellers, to disbelieve in a convulsive instant the banks and the schools. And it should tie in with the political. When 30 students form a delegation from a Housing Meeting they should jump up and down for a few moments together before actually talking to the Vice-Chancellor, firstly such a counter-hegemonic act would completely daze and confuse him, secondly as a surreal gesture it might begin to express our anger, and of course it would look slightly silly to the realistically embarrassed. SO we throw sparks carry red flags make noise in Petrie Plaza, read poetry, talk to trees and smoke dope every chance we possibly get (?).

Who wants to be a realist? Point to the flow of strength in an embrace of comrades? Prove the excitement of the rally? Explain our hatreds and frustrations? Analyze the colour scheme in the S.A. kitchen? No! Every flower back-sliding hedonism. But why does fun have to produce sensations of guilt, as if it was non-productive? I have just tried to analyse in words a feeling of worth in leisure directed at least to surreal ends.

Yesterday I talked to the walls as I painted them, today I have sung through the apparatus (echoing sweetly off the lapping surface of the fragrant water below) to the fire I was about to inhale, tomorrow I might sing to the state as I transform it, a song of restless energy.

Also this isn't sarcastic or anything maybe just self-indulgent, but where do

cont across page →



# JIM BILLINGTON

# THE BASIS FOR AN ELECTION



which connotations of that word come from?

So: don't think dope's just for fun. The other thing surrealism does, besides expanding our individual consciousness is socially engaging in counter-hegemonic activities, uprooting for example mindless consumerism. It is a means to an end, it is an end to a means, it is a rainbow behind your eyes. Use your dreams, and integrate their dazzling excitement with everything you do.

P.S. a meeting to form a surrealist-political group, or discuss the possible contradictions inherent in the meeting

itself, will be held in Meetings Room of the Unión on April the thirteenth at four p.m. of fire demands a catherine-wheel! "They will reconcile the most irreconcilable adversaries with a secret desire that will explode the fatherlands".

A couple of amazing things about what I've said so far: I was absolutely straight when I wrote it (although I was half-asleep if not waking-dreaming, which would come to the same thing but that's another article), and also at the time I quite believed it. Now, I'm not so sure. I might just be succumbing to self-justification for rampant

*W.: What's being planned by the AMP in 1980?*

A.: There's been a large reorganisation in Victoria where there are now small autonomous groups opening up all over the place. The first one is in the St. Kilda region which has been known for problems with victimless crime in the past. A base is being established on the junction that's going to coordinate the party's movement down there. Marijuana House has been sold and the Marijuana House bookshop has moved across the road, so Fitzroy is no longer the centre of all the action as far as planning the campaign and everything is concerned.

In Queensland, there are people there who are trying to organise candidates for the Queensland elections because so far we've had no success there: understandable when you appreciate the degree of paranoia in the sunshine state. . . (sad as it may be). One of the first things that comes out in a conversation is SHHHHH!.... so with that in mind one can understand why it could be some time before we actually do get candidates there.

In New South Wales at the moment, we're trying to be the catalyst in the thrust to get representatives from the alternative political movement to the Down to Earth festival in the Rainbow region of Nimbin in May. We feel that in having those who are already concerned with the marijuana issue there, plus those who are concerned with alternative politics together, then all the other platforms which are naturally of major concern to the Marijuana Party can be democratically evolved.

*W.: Do you see your campaign broadening for this election?*

A.: Well, we witnessed over the last 18 months a general acceptance of the M.P.'s policies. . . even though it's only in understanding rather than accepting the policies themselves.

*W.: What policies?*

A. Number 1: your inherent right to grow your own sustenance yourself. Now this is the extension, the personal thing: my right to grow it for myself (and the same thing applies to whether it's alcohol, whether it's tomatoes or potatoes — anything). It's very hard to ban suicide: every suicide point in the country — you can't dissolve them, you can't ban them, you know what I mean . . . it's like saying the most dangerous point in Sydney is the Gap and you can't disintegrate the Gap. What you can do is try to make the safety measures better. Now this is where the Marijuana Party can now get out of the marijuana question and put that policy on other things.

*W.: Do you think the community has accepted these values.*

A.: No what I'm suggesting is this: I'm not saying that they have accepted the principle of the argument and therefore will vote for it: what I am saying is that they have understood what we are trying to

say, the acceptance of the consequences of it will come later. What we had to do for two years was to talk about these issues. Now two years later people are able to see that we can still stand for the elections . . . that we didn't die and fade away. What it has done is to make it history . . . once upon a time it was all theory and philosophy but now it is recorded in the national and state libraries of this country: that a Marijuana Party grew in 1978.

*W.: Why have the inquiries into Marijuana been unsuccessful to date?*

A.: The South Australian Commission did come out with solutions to the problem, so it would be most unfair to cast any aspersions on the credibility or the information that the Commission got together. Where you cast that doubt is with the politicians who have failed to act upon it and their reasons.

*W.: Yet it seems the marijuana laws have remained the same if not got even harsher?*

A.: What we've seen since Cannabis Research Foundation first came together in late 1975 (apart from the four national conferences and two international conferences) is a shift in the emphasis of the debate. What we're going to see over the next 18 months is no longer going to be those old tired questions like 'is there hair on the palm of your hand and will you pee on the floor or in the toilet' — people will realise the crass stupidity of the debate and won't want to commit themselves to it. We will see the emphasis go to the real situation. Whether cannabis is legal or not, people use it. So we should no longer be tied to the question of trying to discourage that reality because all we're going to change is the people using it . . . which people do? It will shift from those people smoking it because it is illegal to those people who will smoke it because it is legal. Having accepted that, we will see the debate change for the pharmacology side to the question of quality. So instead of looking at the question of the morality of the drug and a civil rights point of view, we will look at questions such as: if somebody is going to use it, isn't it better that they have something that is a little stronger so that they smoke less or to have something that is a little weaker so they have more.

*W.: How strong are the links between states in terms of organisation of the cannabis campaign?*

A.: I'm in contact with the candidates from Victoria, N.S.W., South Australia and the candidates from the A.C.T. and the Northern Territory. I maintain the role of national co-ordinator with the Marijuana Party. At the moment we're trying to raise money for the candidates' nomination in Victoria. Donations and enquiries can be sent to your local co-ordinator at the CRFA Office in O'Connor shopping complex — Ph. 48 8914.





# robyn archer on feminism: ...."that's only one very small section of my consciousness."

In an interview recorded at the recent Adelaide Festival, Robyn Archer discusses with Woroni, (in the guise of Paul O'Callahan) her own political commitment and rejects many of the well established labels often accorded her.

O'C: You've just been interviewing Gisela Mai on essentially developments in theatre in Germany and what's been happening with Brecht's work and about new young writers. How are you actually concerned about this in the sense that you're well known as a folk singer, rock singer, and an entertainer. How does this gell with you're concern for Brecht?

R.A.: Well I started with folk song and then I developed from folk music when I was 15, through to jazz and blues and then I started to get interested in the theatre. I came upon Brecht a little bit accidentally, I knew his plays but I came upon the music and the performance a little bit accidentally. From the moment I kinda got into it I've really always enjoyed it. So it's sort of the most high brow, if you like, area of my performance.

O'C: You're regarded in Australia as something of a working class hero —really!— is that what Brecht is about too? Is part of the reason you're interested in Brecht the fact that you think something has to be done and soon?

R.A: Well I think things have to be done all the time, in that sense I'm radical rather than conservative. I believe that there are a lot of things wrong and a lot of things need to be changed, and certainly that was Brecht's opinion. The main thing you get in Brecht is these constant contradictions that he keeps exposing, and constantly plugging away and asking questions and never taking anything for granted and always looking further and further into hypocrisies and untruths. I suppose that's the really admirable thing about his writing and I don't think it's got anything to do with working class heroism. I think it's really trying to look very deeply and carefully into the real reason why things happen and why things don't happen. I certainly admire his technique of looking into things like that.

O'C: One of the things Gisela Mai was just saying was that Brecht looks at very ordinary, mundane situations and sees in them the sources of our societal degeneration or the problems in society. He is looking at abstract things but he sees them in very down to earth situations. Do you feel that yourself?

R.A.: Well I mean that's really his style and technique of play writing. I mean it was always to make the most unremarkable things remarkable and the most remarkable thing unremarkable. It may be one that I

adopt eventually but at the moment my only participation is as an observer.

O'C: Are you really committed to social change yourself or do you just enjoy entertaining?

R.A: No. I'm very committed to social change.

O'C: What needs to be changed in Australia that you can do?

R.A: Well I don't know that I can do anything.

O'C: Well you can do something but How?

R.A: I mean that all that one can do really, I think in entertainment, is to reinforce the people who are really working in the field. I don't think that entertainment actually, positively does any good in changing people's minds. But what I think it can do is reinforce people who are already on the right course. I think that this is a worthy thing. I don't know where my areas lie in Australia (there are hundreds and thousands of them).....the whole country suffers from gross imperfections. Aboriginals concern me incredibly. That's a hideous situation.

O'C: Concerning the feminist movement.....I went to a concert you did in Dallas Brookes Hall recently. I was one of the few males there. I didn't realise that you were regarded by the feminist movement in Australia as something of a guru. I was surprised at the concert that there was a feeling of very strong aggression. It didn't seem to me that it was coming from you so much. It seemed to me that you were trying to put forward a message that we've got to bring about change but let's get together to do it and cover the problems. The feeling that I had was that there was this incredible aggression and hatred in fact against me personally.

R.A: In the audience? Yes, well the Melbourne separatists are fairly heavy, they're very heavy on me. I'm certainly not regarded as any kind of guru, because I'm not a separatist.

O'C: Haven't you changed your position from being a staunch feminist.....

R.A.: I never was. I put out one record - 'The Ladies Choice'. I believe every song I wrote. I'm glad I did it and I'm glad I put them out but that's only one very small section of my consciousness.

O'C: You're planning to go to Germany and East Berlin to see what's happening in the theatre over there and perhaps find out something you might be able to do. Is that with the idea of coming back or perhaps staying?

R.A: I'll be there for a fair while: a year at least.

O'C: In cabaret.....I was thinking of the show "Lola Blau". It seemed to me that there were a lot of really heavy messages were being conveyed and Gisela was just saying that she thought it was rather popular. That she wouldn't personally do it because it wasn't serious enough. Do you feel that kind of cabaret, which was extremely successful in Australia and I think in all cities, really can communicate ideas very effectively. Or do people just like the show?

R.A: It's very difficult. I had large misgivings about Lola Blau before we did it. I was more fond of the show at the end of it. I think it gained a certain maturity after the three months and I think it was saying a lot more but it was saying it through performances and not content. It's always a very fine line. You can go to an operatic production of the "Threepenny Opera" and the content is saying terrible things about the very bourgeois sitting there. They listen to it and they applaud it. In many ways Brecht has become sort of respectable.

O'C: Do you think people like George Bernard Shaw who had a lot of social comment too, (but used a kind of comedy form quite often to convey it) have got perhaps the best answer? Or do you think people like Brecht who are more blatant are more effective?

R.A.: I think Brecht has had the best technique so far. Just because he is never sucked into ideological blanket stuff. He is always chipping away at everything....you know "of all sure things, the surest is doubt" ....that's what he said, and this is that constant chipping away.

O'C: Are you doing any writing. I know you do song writing. Do you do any other form of writing?

R.A: "Songs From Sideshow Alley", the show that I am doing during the Festival is all mine. I do quite a bit of other writing and I think I will be doing that increasingly: performance is actually a bit wearing after a while. I'd like to hone that down a bit and perform less and sit around the garden and write more. I have one other play in the making at the moment and there is an other one that will get a production next year here and perhaps in Toronto. So there's quite a bit happening with the works. The short short stories are coming on really well so I guess more and more writing will be done.

O'C: Thank you very much for talking to us.

R.A: It's a great pleasure.



## WIMMIN

For those who read the 'National Times', you may remember, Clancy's Women's Role of March 23rd, which highlighted the National Conference on Rape and other Sexual Offences which is being held in Hobart by the Law Reform Commission in May this year.

The following is the reply given by Women on Campus to their kind invitation.

The members of the W.O.C. Collective at A.N.U. wish to register their anger at the letter sent to us inviting attendance at the Conference on Rape and other sexual offences in Tasmania. We are concerned at your sexist and trivialising attitude to women embodied in the following quote:

"Intending delegates are invited to bring their wives and there will be a full wives' social programme including a day time ladies' program."

This quote epitomizes the lack of understanding of the position of men and women in this society. For one it assumes all lawyers are male and heterosexual. We wonder why you bothered to send an invitation to us, as an active women's group, or perhaps you expected us to pour the tea, or participate in the "ladies and wives programmes"; we believe we would be totally excluded from the decision-making process. Does this suggest that any changes to the legal system will only take into account the views of lawyers. Is law reform only for lawyers? We think not!!

We are also angry that you hope to obtain balanced investigation of rape and other sexual offences without inviting women in all levels of discussion. We are also concerned that whilst law reform is urgently needed the wider social causes of rape and other sexual offences will not be attended to.

By treating the symptoms only, and not examining the root of the problem, the conference will be little more than a farce. This is borne out once again by the aforementioned quote. It is a sexist quote - and rape is about sexism and power.

W.O.C. aim to take direct action, in the terms of boycotting your conference and making our reasons for this boycott publicly known, by exposing the tokenistic misdirected nature of the conference.

Yours sincerely,  
A. Hodgins,  
Women on Campus.

### WOMEN ON CAMPUS MEETINGS

MONDAY 1pm - WOMEN'S ROOM  
(off meetings room, union building)

Consciousness-raising groups,  
Monday 5pm, Women's Room

Women's Music Collective Meeting  
Tuesday 15th 5.30 Women's Room.

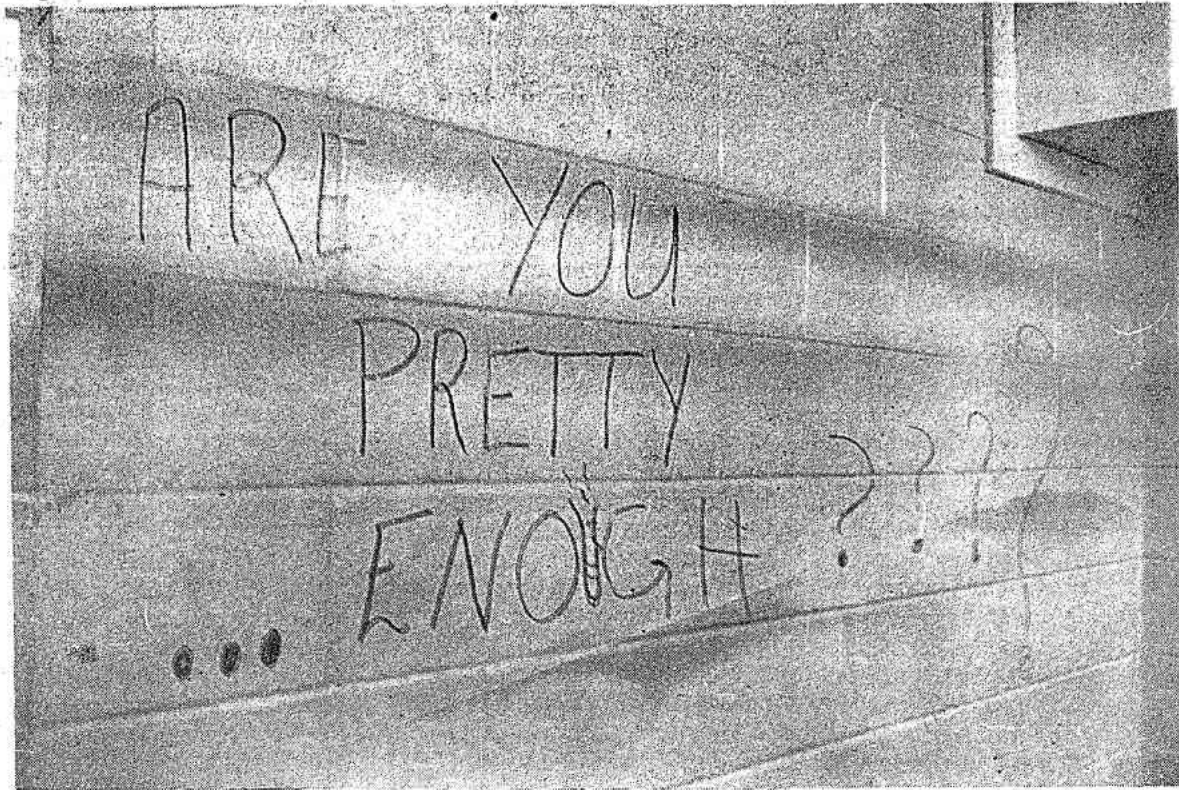
CRAFTS COUNCIL OF A.C.T.  
and OFFICE OF WOMEN'S AFFAIRS  
is presenting 33 videotapes made by  
women about themselves about life

to be shown at Crafts Council ACT,  
1 Aspinall St. Watson

From 18th - 23rd April each night  
at 8pm.

Tickets for 6 night advance  
booking \$10

some tickets available at door \$2 per night.



## HOUSING PROBLEMS FOR WOMEN

Housing problems for women students are the same as their male counterparts - shocking. But there are factors that produce complications peculiar to their sex.

The predominant factor of course is that due to the women's movement large numbers of women are undergoing huge changes in consciousness and processes of radicalisation. This precipitates changes in their values, aspirations, particularly with respect to the nature of their relationships and basic living arrangements. It is of course, unfortunate that these demands are running on a collision course with the counter-revolutionary powers that be (i.e. the political, legal, bureaucratic, media systems) in arch-sexist neo-capitalist Australia. Which means that blatantly or otherwise every stop is being pulled (and there certainly are quite a few of these) to repress this liberation movement of yet another oppressed and exploited group. A bit theoretical you say. So what has it got to do with housing? Well in real terms it means that -

a) If you are female you have less chance of being a wage earner. Consequences? You are considered a bad economic risk by property owners and bank managers. You have very few options.

b) You have more chances of having a dependent child/ren to incorporate into your hectic lifestyle. Consequences? In a share house you will need to pay a larger proportion of your income for two rooms etc. Your choice of suitable co-habitants will be restricted to those compatible with you AND your child (this one is very tricky). You will be restricted in terms of location close to suitable school and childcare facilities.

c) You suffer the "normal" discrimination against women at all levels of the housing chase, from bureaucrats, clerks, landagents, property lawyers, magistrates down to debt collectors and policemen. There will be an unchallenged assumption that if a

group of women have a house it will become an unofficial whorehouse or that if you are a single mother any male visitor is some kind of procurer.

d) You have a high chance of suffering psychological and emotional damage and/or a malfunctioning nervous system which will make you bloody difficult to live with and a bad risk for living by yourself - catch 22. No.1

e) The bureaucracy will be totally out of touch with your needs as it functions to make maximum profits out of the least amount of expenditure. It will push any unsuspecting mother it can into the most unbearable box and discourage her (through red tape) from getting out. Only recently has the housing department made provision for single mothers to share a three bedroom house - how-

ever they haven't informed people at desk level yet of this development!

f) You will be disadvantaged through property and divorce settlement simply because the 'justice' is meted out by men. e.g. If you have half ownership of the marital home you are then ineligible for government housing - so if not still legally tied to the man, you are trapped in his house.

All in all, you run a very high risk of being trapped, isolated, socially deprived or all three or alternatively spending up to two or three years constantly moving from one unsatisfactory situation to a worse one, accumulating in yourself and your children all the problems associated with insecurity and instability.

Kerry A'burn

### THE WIMMINS CENTRE

3 LOBELIA STREET

O'CONNOR  
ACT.

Phone 47 8070

Open from 10-6  
weekdays

A place where wimmin can come and relax over a cup of tea, research, read or escape from the world..

The Women's Centre houses:

Rape Crisis Centre  
Abortion Counselling Service  
Women's Electoral Lobby  
Feminist Bookshop

You can also get information from various collectives on Wimmin & Unemployment, Lesbianism, Wimmings Health & Legal Services and 'Rouge' is on sale there.

ALL WIMMIN WELCOME



# Left's Rights Wrong Right?

SOME INCONSISTENCIES IN CURRENT SLOGANISM

Philip Eliason  
ANU Liberal Society.

There is a proliferation of rights claims on campus at present. The protagonists of these rights claims have mastered enough jargon to superficially support their statements but importantly they show little understanding or awareness of the contradictions within their overall philosophy.

We are told that there is a 'right to work' which is being a right, of fundamental human concern as well as being inalienable. A basic feature of rights as generally understood is that they tend to guard and ensure the survival and life of the beneficiary or claimant of the right in question. Now rights claims can be seen differently from being a necessary feature of human relations and morality. Rights claims are made to serve political ends and the particular rights drawn to the public's attention often change as political demands change. The old right to property and right to life have been succeeded in popularity by other rights such as the right to privacy, right to clean air, right to education and so on. If rights claims are fundamental to survival as they have historically been, it is odd that rights claims change their subject as different political contingencies arise or in the case of rights to privacy as technological changes occur. Does the currently vogue "right to work" fill the criteria of being a right that is ensuring the survival and life of the beneficiary?

Many undergraduates supporting this right come from factions of the combined Left on Campus. Strangely many of these people accept the assertion by Marx and Engels that labour is alienating, socially destructive, exploitative and improperly rewarded. These students in fact could and do offer arguments that one should not become a cog in the capitalist economy by being a worker. Something else can justifiably occupy one's time, for instance gardening. If they believe this latter argument then why do they demand that people acknowledge the right to work when by their own assertion people can survive without engaging in it in our present economic system. Work as a right appears to fail the test of

being a fundamental necessity for social survival as asserted above. Furthermore if a right to work is claimed then why are there conditions on the type of work to be accepted. Surely the right to work means, ultimately, survival. Rights are fundamental, they should not be qualified. Why care about work for payment as a right (the subject of this right's claim) when by members of the Left's own admission it is not necessary for survival.

My assertion is that rights claims as used currently by the Left are simply political claims so worded as to dupe those who might agree that Rights are basic to human survival. Rights as shown by the right to work, right to privacy, right not to be sexually discriminated against are transitory political claims made by those with something to lose or more suspiciously something to gain. After all even the old right to property discussed by John Locke was a rights claim made by the ruling class to defend what it had lots of, property. This claim is discredited by the Left and substituted in turn by more 'relevant' rights claims.

Another frequently asserted right is within the claim that 'education is a right, not a privilege'. Apparently this claim is consistent with this year's proposals by the Left Group that education should be free, open to all and unassessed. I take this claim to be asserted in regard to university or tertiary education. If education as provided by the university is necessary for a person's survival then it could well be claimed as a right. What I would like to do now is show some further contradictions in the Left Group's philosophy using the examples of education, employment and assessment.

One prospect offered by the Left Group is the withering away (which they support and aid) of all staff-student, manager-managed etc. differences. Now, if education is a right necessary for all that is claimed (in part) by attending university, who educated whom? Everyone educates everyone is the

reply ignoring the obvious point that in some subjects a person may know more than another and thereby educate them in that subject through some form of transmission of knowledge. Differences will always exist.

If the university is a place or feature of the necessary education to be provided for all, as education is a right not a privilege, then the university cannot be exclusionary in its acceptance of those needing education. Unfortunately education takes a bit of an effort, sometimes many hours of a day or years of a lifetime, or all of it. With education being a right and applicable as much to universities as primary schools then logistically speaking universities will have to expand to cater for its beneficiaries. The problem arises of "who pays?" Services have to be provided; full-time learner/educators need to survive; someone must pay them or feed them. The Left Group recognizes the validity of terms like 'ruling class', 'the state' and 'costs of production' having meanings propounded by Marx and his supporters. If, as Left Group members and their intellectual kin, have suggested, universities exist to turn out unaware and uncritical people as well as functionaries of the ruling class; and the state finances universities as part of the cost of production (after Louis Althusser) primarily for the benefit of the ruling class and if universities change their role then where is the rationale for continued 'public' or state funding of universities? My point is to illustrate how education (at a university level) as a right necessarily claimed by all people contradicts the Left's own image of the capitalist role of universities in our present mode of production perpetuating class inequalities, differences and so on.

Faults also lie within the Left Group's assessment campaign. Given that the university can, when the Left is inclined, stand as a symbol of class inequality and a tool of the ruling class why shouldn't there be assessment as needed by the ruling class to determine that the university is functioning 'adequately' for their needs. Assessment is simply a procedure used to formally recognise achievement understanding or knowledge.

The method of assessment is, however, difficult to determine.

The A.U.S. education chief spoke about the problem of graduate underemployment. Underemployment as a term when applied to university education and employment by supporters of 'Education is a right, not a privilege' is a contradiction in philosophy. It is simply because a right applies equally to everyone and that jobs calling for skills or knowledge of a graduate are not available for all rightful graduates that the opprobrious term "underemployment" is worthless. Universities in the view of the Left on Campus increasingly provide services that neither ultimately nor intended to be sold on the market. (Technical skills, professional training etc. are not the subject of this discussion). If everyone has a right to a generalist non-market oriented university education then it follows that no graduate can be underemployed because there is no relation between them. Even if education is a right directly influencing upon a person's life chances, the fact that everyone should have a university education and the fact that the division of labour does not always demand a degree simply means that if you have a degree, work in a non-degree job and survive then the right to education has not failed and because of this there is no underemployment. The right to education could only be said to have failed if one had unacceptably low life chances or even proved to be incapable of supporting oneself.

It must be born in mind that I am not arguing about difficulties of life for the unemployed, failure of the capitalist system to keep the university's role stable and so on but only about the consequences and inconsistencies of the Left's rights' claims and their use of political language and general philosophies.

To this point, it seems as though the slogans of the Left I have mentioned fit no coherent or logically consistent conceptualization of what they want. The Students' Association general meetings which pass motions suffering from these faults is traditionally closed to debate which utilizes more than mass slogan level concepts.

## Do-It-Yourself Guide to the B.S.G.S ELECTION

By Nick Gillard Economics Students Representative, BSGS.

Board of the School of General Studies.  
(condensed from Notice 888 & 889 by  
G.E. Dicker)

[The Board of the School of General Studies is where all the professors sit around and discuss policy and decide how the undergraduate courses are to be run, what library hours will be, etc. They do have non-professional members of staff on the board and (since the 1974 education campaign) one student to represent each faculty]

[L.B. = Bachelor of Laws B.Sc = Bachelor of Science]

1. Tom Brennan has left and Ian Row

has resigned leaving a vacancy for one student from the Law Faculty and one from the Science Faculty.

2. If you are enrolled for L.B. or a combined degree (B.A./L.B. B.A.(A.S.)/L.B., B.Ec./L.B. or B.Sc./L.B.) you are eligible to vote, nominate candidates or stand in the election. All students enrolled in B.S.C. or B.S.C.(Forestry) or a combined degree (B.S.c.(L.B.) you can vote, nominate or stand in the Science election.

3. If you want to stand, find two others enrolled in the same faculty to nominate you. Then write at the bottom that you consent to being

nominated. There is no special form to fill in, any piece of paper will do.

**Nominations must reach Mr Dicker's office by 5pm on Friday 11th April, 1980.**

Put your nomination in an envelope marked 'S.G.S. Nomination' Deliver it to Room 201 on the second floor of the Chancery Building or post it to 'The Returning Officer, The Registrar, A.N.U., P.O. Box 4, Canberra, ACT 2600'.

4. As soon as possible after the 11th of April, a list of those nominated

in each election will be posed on all S.G.S. noticeboards and printed in 'Woroni'.

5. Voting will be for one day only 23rd April 1980, from 9am to 6pm including the lunchhour. A polling booth for the Law election will be in the Faculty or Law Office and for the Science election in the Faculty of Science.

—Results will be declared as soon as possible. Six candidates elected will hold office as B.S.G.S. members until 31st August 1980.



# THE UNION.....

## FROM THE CHAIR:

As you may be aware, the Union has obtained a \$250,000 bank loan in order to upgrade the Union's facilities.

Work already commenced or completed under this program includes the renovation of the Bistro/Bistro extension; renovations to the Union Bar; and the installation of evaporative cooling throughout the building. (I shall not go into the matter of the Union Bar here, as I have detailed completely my feelings on this in a "Union News" which should have appeared by now). The Board has also already considered the redevelopment of the ground floor foyer, and is awaiting quotes before proceeding with this matter.

The Planning Committee has recently considered the continuation of this program, and has recommended to the Board that it accept the following as a list of priorities:

- 1) The Union Shop
- 2) Charlie's Bar/Store Area
- 3) Re-organization of Office Store Room
- 4) Re-organization of Main Store Area
- 4a) Cool Store
- 5) Replacement of Fire Doors
- 6) Games Room
- 7) Bridge
- 8) Meetings Room/Bar Extension
- 9) Bar Patio
- 10) Upstairs Foyer and Corridors.
- 11) Knotholes Bar

The Committee further saw the first five items listed as being urgent, and has considered the upgrading of these areas

in detail. In brief, the Committee's recommendations to the Board on these areas are:

1) Union Shop. The Shop to be expanded to include the area previously occupied by the Health Food Co-op. Shelving and display areas to be completely re-arranged to better accommodate stock, including new lines (e.g. art supplies now stocked for School of Art students), gowns, trenchers and hoods to be permanently stored in the Shop (this is the point that leads to this area's priority, as (2b) cannot proceed until the gowns etc. are removed from the Charlie's Bar store area). Also included in this item is the upgrading of the Chaplain's Office, next door to the Shop; the major part of this work is the provision of office doors. The Committee has recommended that the work involved in these alterations be commenced.

2a) Charlie's Bar. To meet Health Regulations and to remain a bar, this area requires a sink and drainage. As the area is being used as a bar on big band nights, and as the Executive Officer would like to use it as an out-of-hours coffee bar (these two uses are not incompatible), the Committee has asked the Executive Officer to obtain quotations on work necessary to bring this area up to health regulation standards as a bar.  
2b) Charlie's Bar Store Area (currently being used as a store area for gowns, etc.). Work necessary to enable the Legal Referral Service (conducted by the Law Society) to use this area as an office consists of covering the small stair well at the rear of the store; providing office doors; removing shelves and generally tidying the room up. The Committee has requested the Ex-

ecutive Officer to obtain quotations for consideration by the Board or Executive Committee.

3) Re-organization of Office Store Room. This work has been made necessary by the employment of a part time accounting assistant. The alterations consist of removing the wall which creates the current office store room, thus making this area part of the general office space. The small "office" next to the Activities Officer (currently occupied by the Chair) will then become the Office store, the accounting assistant and the office junior will move into the enlarged general office, and the Chair will return to his office. A possible alternative to this is that the wall between the Activities Officer's office and the new store room be shifted to enlarge the Activities Officer's office (this would necessitate the moving of the door in the new store room). The Committee has requested the Executive Officer to obtain quotations for both alternatives for consideration by the Board or Executive Committee.

4) and 4a) Re-organization of Main Store Area and Cool Room. Although the provisions of new cool room equipment has been approved by the Board, the proposed alterations to the stores area affects that area currently allocated to the cool store. The alterations consist basically of altering the enclosed 'junk' area at the back of the kitchen to a bulk liquor store, enlarging the cool store area, re-arranging the kitchen and associated offices, and allocating the current liquor store to dry goods. These alterations will enable the Union to bulk purchase both liquor

and dry goods. The Committee has recommended that the work involved in these alterations be commenced.

5) Replacement of Fire Doors. As previously reported, the Union is obtaining quotes to replace the main ground floor doors with photo electrically operated doors. The problem here is basically a conflict between fire regulations and security requirements, and the fact that the aluminium framed doors currently installed do not allow us to resolve this conflict. The most urgent problem at the moment involves the door between the Union and the Sports Union (at the northern end of the Bridge), and, as the Sports Union has indicated that they are prepared to meet 50% of the costs involved in replacing this door, the Committee has requested the Executive Officer to obtain quotations for this work. The Committee will consider the replacement of other doors, including the possible installation of a photo electrically operated door at the main first floor entrance, at a later date.

NOTE: Drawings detailing the proposed alterations are available for items 1, 3 and 4 above, and may be viewed by contacting myself or the Executive Officer.

The Board will consider the Planning Committee recommendations at its meeting to be held on Wednesday 26th March, at 5.30 pm in the Board Room. ALL Members are entitled to attend this Board meeting and voice their opinions.

Ian Nolan,  
Chair, ANU Union  
Board of Management.



## where does your m\$ney go?

The executive Officer gives us the impression that he thinks that members of the Union are ..... shareholders, and that he (the Executive Officer) is only there to make profit for the shareholders.

### Union Shop:

Are you under the impression that the Union Shop is there to serve you? If you are then you are WRONG!!! The Union Shop operates on an average of 50% markup and a 12-13% nett profit. Some of the major retailing enterprises in Australia would be delighted if they could average between four and five percent nett profit from their trading activities.

The Union says these massive profits offset the losses on the bar. Maybe... but why doesn't the refectory make a loss, it's not much cheaper.

### Union Bar:

'Cosmetic' alterations were made to the Union Bar over the summer break. Some people like the renovations, some don't, but no-one, not even the Union Board, was consulted (that's right, they are the people who are supposed to manage the place on your behalf). The cost of these 'cosmetic' alterations was approximately \$21,000, OF YOUR MONEY!!!

And now introducing Mr A. Senti,

Executive Officer of the Union: This person assumed the authority of the entire Union Board of Management (benevolent dictator?) despite legal limitations imposed on him by that Board, the resolution of the Board being that the executive officer cannot, without the authority of the Board spend more than \$750'.

Remember that Mr Senti spent \$21,000 without the necessary authority, unless our adding up has gone seriously astray \$21,000 is a fair bit more than the \$750 which Mr Senti was authorised to spend without consulting the Board. It's time to get Mr Senti's side of the story.

In a memorandum to the Board of Management explaining his actions concerning the 'cosmetic' renovations to the Bar Mr Senti said that due to the pressure of work on the Board at its last meeting in December (19/12/79) "the furthestest item on my mind was the obtaining of quotations for renovations and upgrading of the Union. . . As your goodself (Ian Nolan, Chairperson of the Board went on leave on 4/1/80 and the deputy chair had not been called in (a telegram was sent on 9/1/80) I decided that in the best interests of the Union and its members to give the go ahead, enter negotiations, and commence renovations as soon as possible."

There are two crucial issues -

1. The Board's resolution empowering Mr Senti to spend not more than

\$750 without the Board's authority MAKES NO EXCEPTIONS, not even the absence of the whole Board and for that matter the whole world's absence. It is our opinion that MR SENTI'S ACTION WAS ILLEGAL, or at least highly improper.

On finding what Mr Senti had done, a censure motion (traditionally if a censure motion is carried the censured person resigns his/her position) was moved at the Board meeting held on 20/3/80. The motion was tied and Mr Nolan cast his deciding vote in favour of Mr Senti against the censure motion and so it was lost.

It must be pointed out that Mr Nolan cast his ordinary vote against Mr Senti. In the event of a tied vote the chairperson receives an extra vote to decide the issue. Mr Nolan said that he had to use this vote against the censure motion (thereby supporting Mr Senti) in order to maintain the tradition that a casting vote is always used to maintain the status quo.

Serious doubts have been raised by two sources as to the very existence of such a tradition when the issue concerned is a censure motion.

2. If it is true that Mr Senti only commenced negotiations concerning the bar renovations after the 9/1/80, then it is strange that the contractors knew shortly before Christmas that they would be working on the bar. This raises serious questions about the

whole issue which should be obvious to all.

Is it not strange that the most crucial issue concerning the Union Development Plans has not been mentioned in Mr Nolan's article in Woroni, but rather the reader has been referred to Union News which may or may not be available to the reader. Matters such as the way in which the bar development has been carried out deserve repetition. (At the last minute before submitting this [31/3/80] the Union News is not out and the people at the Union Office can't tell me when it's coming out.)

Please don't forget that the \$21,000 spent on the bar is small fish compared to the remainder of the one quarter million dollars that the Union has borrowed with little if any consultation with members. It is to be repaid from your Union fees over the next five to ten years. This article is too long already so we leave you with the following thoughts. . .

1. What percentage of this massive amount of money will directly improve services to Union members and working conditions for staff?

2. What improvements are essential: e.g. do we really need electric doors on the ground floor, just like David Jones?

3. Do the members want to live in the lap of pseudo aesthetic luxury. Is the Board, especially Mr Senti forcing us to?

Jeff Dalton  
Ian Proctor

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## ERITREA

TWO DECADES OF STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM  
— The longest independence movement in the world.

Eritrea is situated at the cross-road of Africa and the Middle East. As an integral part of the Horn of Africa, Eritrea occupies about 1,000km of the Red Sea Coast. It is bounded by the Red Sea on the east, the Sudan on the north and west, and Ethiopia and Djibouti on the south. It is an area of 120,000 km<sup>2</sup> and a population of 3.5 million.

Due to its strategic location, Eritrea has become a victim of colonial aggression, imperialist plunder and super power hegemony. This strategic geographic location has also helped to shape the history of Eritrea.

To many nations and many people, Eritrea is known as another Ethiopian province. At the same time however, the people of Eritrea have been fighting for independence from the occupation of Ethiopia for almost two decades. First they fought against the ruler of Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie and now against Ethiopia's ruling military junta known as the 'Dergue' (Ethiopian word for Armed Forces Co-ordinating Committee).

In order to understand the present war between Ethiopia and Eritrea, I believe it is important to understand Eritrea's history, thus I will present the historical account.

## History

Being situated at the Red Sea coast, Eritrea has been ideal for colonisation for centuries. It was first colonised by the Turks, opposing the Portuguese from 1557 until 1865. As the Turkish (Ottoman Empire) power began to grow weaker, Egypt took over the control of the Red Sea in 1867. The Egyptian rule however, faced continuous resistance by the Eritreans which limited their control only to the coastal areas and around Keren (an area on the central North of Eritrea), until they were finally driven out by the Italians in 1885.

The late 19th Century was a period during which western European imperialist countries divided up and partitioned Africa. They wanted to exploit Africa's rich natural resources as well as to exploit its cheap labour power. They wanted places where they could secure big markets for their industrial productions and to occupy strategic regions

that can serve them to control their foreign trade and monopolise their trade routes. The 1885 Berlin Conference was only the official partition in Africa. The Imperialist countries, which had planned to invest their capital in India and the Middle East in anticipation of the fastest superprofits found it necessary to open the Suez Canal and occupy key strategic positions on the shores of the Red Sea and the Horn of Africa in order to control the commerce on the Red Sea and Indian Ocean that was then run by the Turks and Arabs. While Great Britain and France were the principal contenders in the region, Italy played the role of a junior ally of Imperialism,

Under the pretext of establishing a missionary and trading station, Italy set foot on the shores of the Red Sea in 1869. In 1882, Italy had established a protectorate at Assab, in the south eastern part of Eritrea. It intensified its aggression and took control of Massawa in 1885. In spite of the gallant resistance of the people of Eritrea, because of superior weaponry and because the resistance of the Eritrean people was localized and unco-ordinated, Italy was able to set up its colonial rule in Eritrea in 1889. In June 1890, Italy proclaimed Eritrea its colony bringing the whole country under one rule for the first time in its history.

Italian colonial role (1889-1941) was extremely brutal and aggressive. It ruthlessly exploited the human and natural resources of Eritrea to fulfill its larger expansionist aims. The main objectives of the Italian colonialists were to make Eritrea: (1) a settler colony (2) a dumping and clearing house for Italian manufactured foods, and (3) a base for launching Italy's intended colonial conquests of Ethiopia, Somalia and other countries in the region.

Italian colonialism seized all land in the lowlands and northern highlands as well as extensive fertile agricultural areas in the plateau in the name of domainse and reduced life in the countryside to an extremely deplorable state. It denied the people medical services and only provided limited education up to fourth grade. A confidential memorandum of the Italian colonial director of education in Eritrea states: "By the end of the fourth year the Eritrean student



should be able to speak our language moderately well; he should know the four arithmetical operations within normal limits; . . . and of history he should know only of the names of those who have made Italy great."

Italian colonial rule had a far reaching impact on Eritrean society. It broke down national barriers and isolation. It drastically transformed the socio-economic structure of the country by uprooting a large and important part of the community from their social organization. The national consciousness of the people was greatly heightened and the anti-colonial struggle developed. In 1940, the first multi-national, anti-colonial, political organization, the "Mahbeve Fekri Hagev" (Patriotic Organization) was formed with the aim of fighting against Italian colonialism.

Imperialist countries, in their bitter competition and contention to expand their colonies and divide and redivide continents launched the two world wars. During the second World War, the Allied Powers drove Italian Colonization out of Eritrea in 1941. The Eritrean people fought alongside the Allies to drive the Italians out but only to be transferred from Italian colonialism to British colonialism.

Although the British were supposed to be "administering" Eritrea in the name of, and until the Allied Powers (U.S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union) "decide the fate" of the Italian colonies (Eritrea, Libya and Somalia), they acted more like colonial masters and worked feverishly to perpetuate or at least prolong their occupation. Towards this end, they schemed to partition Eritrea, incorporating half of it with their colony, the Sudan, and giving the other half of their neo-colony Ethiopia.

Due to the conflict of interests among the U.S., British and French imperialists and due to the diametrically opposed stands of the imperialists and the Soviet Union, the Allied Powers could not resolve the "fate" of the Italian colonies. Consequently the question of Eritrea was brought to the attention of the United Nations in 1949. By 1952 the issue was clear cut in the United Nations: on the one hand, the Eritrean people fully supported in their demands for full independence by the socialist and some African Asian and Latin American countries; and on the other, the U.S. was pushing through a resolution to federate Eritrea with Ethiopia. Since, at that time, the U.N. was under firm control of the U.S. led imperialists the U.S. sponsored resolutions to "feder-

ate Eritrea with Ethiopia" was passed in December 1950 and implemented two years later in September 1952.

In its bid to annex Eritrea, the Ethiopian empire claimed that the Eritrean people had a "burning desire" to "reunite with their motherland". The regime's propaganda, however, was completely different from the facts. Trevaskis, a British colonial administrator in Eritrea at that time admits in his book that there was no "spontaneous demonstration of pro-Ethiopian feelings in Eritrea . . . If they were not to lose their case by default, the Ethiopians had to arouse some Eritrean support." Firstly, how can a nation that has not been part of another nation be "reunited" again? Secondly, how can one be a motherland to another with no former connection of any sort at all? Lastly, had there been "the what is called "burning desire" from the Eritrean people then how come we have the longest war for independence in the world now and the support of all the Eritrean people fighting against the country that calls itself "motherland" to Eritrea? These facts truly indicate how the annexation of Eritrea to Ethiopia was without the will of the Eritrean masses.

Under 'federation' Eritrea was to have its own parliament and a largely separate administration. Most internal affairs were to be handled by the Eritrean government but the Imperial Government of Ethiopia would have control of defence, foreign affairs, trade and (because of the special importance of the outlet to the Sea) communications. As soon as Ethiopia set foot in Eritrea under the guise of 'federation', it violated the federal resolution, banned the freedom of press, smashed the free popular organizations and political parties, suppressed the Eritrean language and culture, and placed a large occupation army to intimidate the people and to crush their resistance.

After years of peaceful resistance, including protest demonstrations and petitions to the U.N., and when it was clear that the federation with Ethiopia was systematically being dissolved, the armed struggle for the liberation of Eritrea was inevitable and it started in 1961. In November 1962, the now assassinated Haile Selassie unilaterally, and illegally abrogated the federal resolution (390 A/U) and forcibly annexed Eritrea as another Ethiopian province. Yet, neither the U.N. General Assembly nor the Security Council has raised its voice against the illegal colonization of Eritrea, even when the Ethiopian regime violated the very resolution of the U.N.

TO CONTINUE IN THE NEXT WORONI





# THE STORY OF SOME VERY HUMAN BEINGS

Rosemary Walters

This article describes how understandably human fallibility has caused some unlikely, startling and sometimes ludicrous equipment failures at nuclear power plants.

Rosemary Walters is a teacher at the Bruce T.A.F.E.

A word about Ron, if you don't mind. Ordinary bloke, going through a tough patch. Trouble with his marriage. Boring job, being a painter. But it gave him a chance to think while he worked. Didn't think much about the work. Thought a lot about his bloody wife. Couldn't come up with an answers — just miserable feelings. Pretty understandable — his lack of concentration. But the consequences could have been frightening. Read this quote from the report.

"At Rancho Seco, it was discovered that several of the reactor building spray system nozzles had, at some earlier date, been covered with tape which had not been removed. The spray system is supposed to prevent rupture of the reactor building following an accident. Discussions led to the conclusion that the tape was placed over the nozzles to protect them during painting activity. The painting had been done during plant construction about two years earlier. The outside contractor doing the painting failed to remove the tape."<sup>1</sup>

Of course the character Ron, unhappily slapping away with a paint brush at the Rancho Seco Reactor in Clay Station, California, is just my fantasy-explanation of why those vital nozzles were left covered with tape.

The quoted report is not a fantasy. It is a fact that the safety spray system at that particular reactor was partially inoperable for some time. Had there been an accident during that time, the reactor building could have been ruptured and radioactive material released into California's environment.

The possible consequences of such a major accident were estimated in a report called the "Wash-740 update", commissioned by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission in 1964.

Those who have lost members of their family through death, know the years of grieving and readjustment such a loss causes. As many as 45,000 deaths could be caused by a reactor meltdown. And a further 100,000 injuries might also result.<sup>2</sup>

And while the hospital system suffocated under this wave of human suffering, there could be more than \$17 billion of property damage to deal with.<sup>2</sup>

Some people might argue that the statistics of 45,000 deaths and 100,000 injuries are quite acceptable. Hasn't the present private car transport system produced just that level of mortality and mutilation? If we reject such human costs, why do we drive cars?

The answer is that our cities have been so constructed that most people are compelled to rely on private transport. We are locked, for the time being, into a transport system which began to be developed before we had any idea of the price we would pay in human lives. We have, however, no such excuse in the area of nuclear power. We CAN see what might eventuate.



If we choose the nuclear path we will be deliberately and knowingly sacrificing human health for a technology which will be obsolete in a matter of 30 years. And what is more, not only are we making the choice for ourselves but for future generations to whom we can give a gruesome guarantee of radioactively induced genetic defects. It is this last point that makes uranium qualitatively different from other unfortunate choices such as coal and oil. The effects of radioactivity are no more confined to a specific time than to place.

Of course no-one can say how likely it is that a catastrophic accident would occur. Attempts at probability estimates have been guided more by expediency than by objectivity<sup>3</sup> and have on occasions been hopelessly unrealistic. One group of scientists applied the Rasmussen method to a particular reactor. They estimated an accident probability of one in a billion-billion. Ironically a non-major accident had already occurred!<sup>4</sup> The point is that no one knows when a major accident will happen. Maybe it never will. Maybe it will occur tomorrow. However to describe a technology involving such risks as "safe and clean" is a lie to say the least.

A document called the "Nugget File" gives a vivid picture of the human fallibility which might trigger such an event. It contains a collection of over 100 reports of nuclear "incidents", and was built up over a decade by Dr Stephen H. Hanauer, a senior official of the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), who was routinely advised of safety problems in nuclear plants.

The File was obtained by the Union of Concerned Scientists under the Freedom of Information Act and assembled in January, 1979. These scientists point out that —

"The official optimism about nuclear power plant safety is based on the claim that unprecedented meticulousness is achieved in all aspects of the design, construction and operation of these unique facilities.

Inherent design conservatism, supremely careful workmanship and multiple safety devices are said to provide more than adequate protection against serious nuclear radiation accidents."<sup>5</sup>

However to quote one prominent thinker, "To hell with good intentions," Let's look at actual performance. The accidents and safety failures listed in the Nugget File would seem well suited to an episode of the Keystone Cops, until we remember that the workers in reactors are merely human beings, like our Ron and like you and I. This human-ness, manifested at an American reactor in 1968, was what caused repair workers to substitute a basket-ball (!) for the regulation seal required to contain some radioactive water. The basket-ball naturally burst out, releasing 14,000 gallons of water and nearly causing the exposure of some spent fuel rods and the short circuit of some parts of the power supply. It is essential that spent fuel rods remain underwater. A close call due to a silly balls-up!<sup>6</sup>

In Waterford, Connecticut, December 1975, "Operators at the Millstone Unit 2 discovered that half of the instruments used to measure the level in the emergency water storage tank were inoperable because the pipes connecting the instruments to the tank were partially frozen. These instruments are used to start vital reactor cooling systems following a loss-of-coolant accident. The freezing of the pipes was attributed to a wiring error..."<sup>7</sup>

At the Dresden Unit 1 in Morris, Illinois (1974) a valve accidentally left open meant that "Approximately 1,130 gallons of radioactive water were released to the Des Plaines river... radioactivity of the water discharged to the river was calculated to be about 1.5 times the concentration of radioactivity permitted by AEC regulations."<sup>8</sup> The impact of such releases of radioactivity is unknown. It takes up to 20 years for a cancer to develop and nuclear scientists are understandably reluctant to maintain the health checks and statistical records that might damn the industry to which they have committed their professional lives.

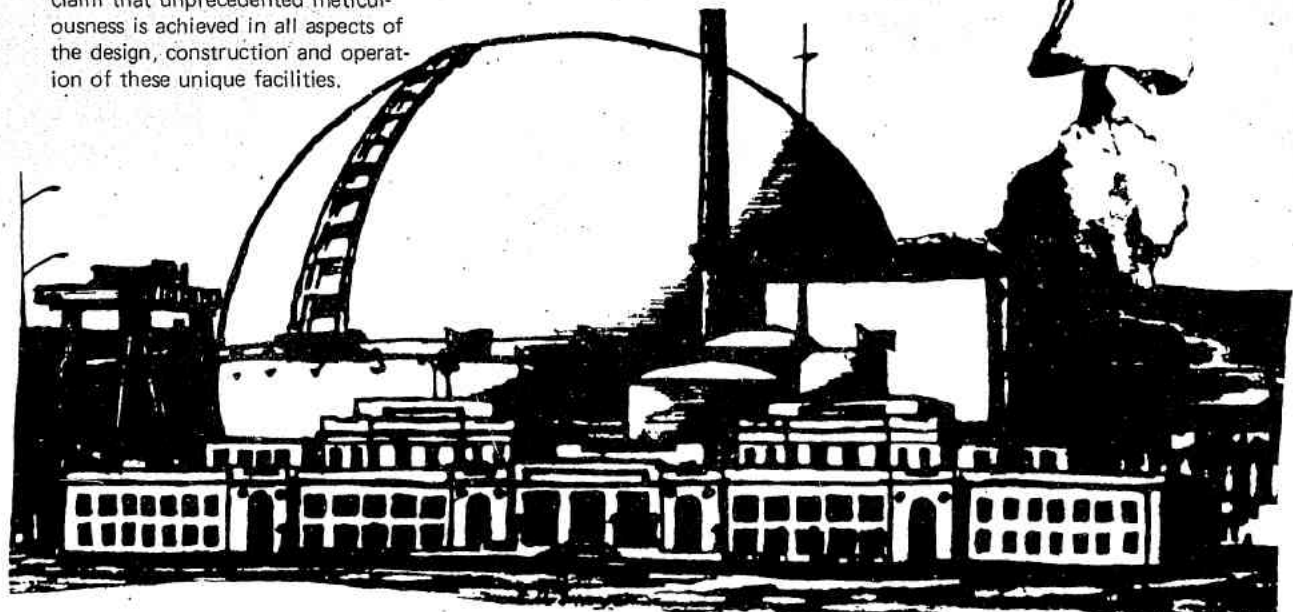
Stopping the reaction in the reactor core involves inserting control rods. It was a wiring error that prevented certain control rods from inserting at Millstone Unit 1, Waterford, Connecticut (1970) — a small but dangerous oversight.<sup>9</sup> Who would have believed that one of the plant drinking fountains would somehow have been connected to a 3,000 gallon radioactive waste tank of water, as was reported in an "Unidentified Reactor Operating Experiences Bulletin" in April, 1968?<sup>10</sup>

Who would have guessed that the diaphragm of the pressuriser spray isolation valve would have been installed up-side-down? (The pressuriser is used to limit the pressure increase in the reactor cooling system)...The N.S. Savannah Reactor, Galveston, Texas, could tell you about that story (Cot-ober, 1970).<sup>11</sup>

Well, why didn't we guess? Why didn't we anticipate the danger? After all, people make mistakes all the time. It is our responsibility to ensure that we do not magnify the effects of human error by using equipment that is potentially lethal. Just as there is no such thing as a safe car — the speed of human responses required by the road system is simply beyond our capacity — there is no such thing as a safe nuclear reactor. The technology is too complex and too dangerous, given that its management depends on that most intelligent and yet most stupid of all creatures — the human being.

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1. The Nugget File: Editor Robert D. Pollard, Union of Concerned Scientists, Cambridge, Massachusetts January 1979, page 59.
2. R. Nader, J. Abbots. "The Menace of Atomic Energy" (Outback Press, 1977) Page 114.
3. John G. Fuller "We Almost Lost Detroit" (Ballantine Books, New York 1975) Pages 146, 161, 162, 169, 254.
4. Op cit. Nader Page 120.
5. Op. cit. Nugget File Page 1
6. Ibid Page 8
7. Ibid Page 63
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9. Ibid Page 27
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## CANNED LAW No.1

(This is the first in a series of articles on 'canned law'. Copies of this information will be available from the S.A. Office and, in the future, from the Legal Referral Service on campus.)

Of course, this information cannot replace the need for legal advice in a particular situation, and we cannot accept legal responsibility for an disadvantage arising out of reliance upon it.)

**DO YOU HAVE TO SIGN A LEASE TO BE A TENANT?**

No, a recent receipt showing your name and the address of the premises is sufficient. However, it is worthwhile signing a lease if you want to live in the house or flat for a definite period of time, because a lease gives you security of tenure for the length of time specified in the lease.

In the A.C.T., even if you do not reach a formal agreement with the landlord, the provisions of the Landlord and Tenants Ordinance will apply and provide some protection for you. The provisions of this ordinance cannot be contracted out of when negotiating a lease agreement.

**WHAT SORT OF EXPENSES WILL I BE UP AGAINST WHEN I RENT A HOUSE OR FLAT?**

a) Rent in advance — most landlords require the rent to be paid fortnightly or monthly in advance.

b) Bond money — under the Landlord & Tenant Ordinance this cannot exceed four weeks rent.

c) The real estate agent's submission fee — usually about \$25 and not refundable. This is the agent's charge for getting the lease stamped by the Tax Office, if the tenant agrees to have the agent do this. Most real estate agents will insist on doing this, even though they do not appear to have any legal right to do so. It is the TENANT's obligation to have the lease stamped and you can insist on doing so yourself rather than paying the agent a fee to do so. The stamping can be done simply by purchasing the adhesive stamps from the Tax Office or from a Post Office. But if you do insist, expect the real estate agent to resist!

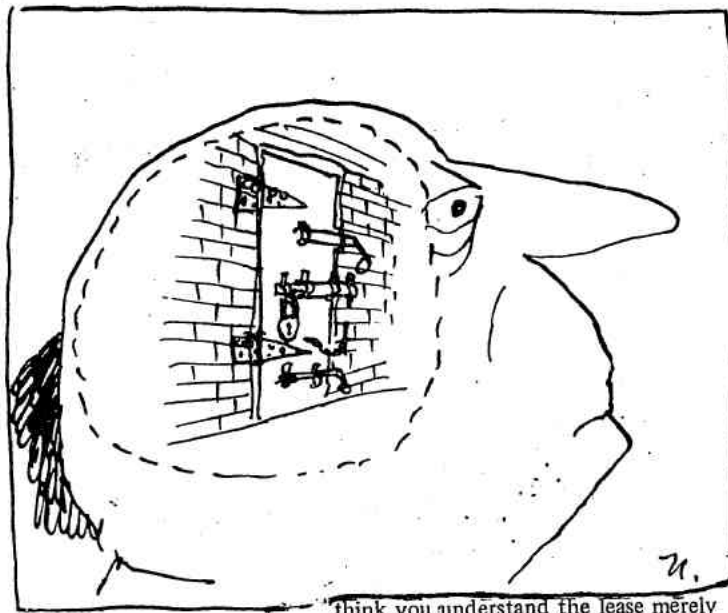
d) Stamp Duty — is paid on the original copy of the lease, at a rate of 30 cents in every \$100 (or part thereof).

e) Registration fee — although this is unlikely, since only leases extending a term of three years have to be registered in the A.C.T.

f) Public Risk insurance. Often these expenses are more than tenants expect. *You should ask for a statement of all expenses before signing the lease.* Don't forget to get receipts for all these expenses, especially for rent and bond money.

The landlord is prohibited from demanding payments in consideration for granting a lease. This includes so-called 'key-money' and an agent's 'office expenses'. You should query any demand for money other than rent, bond and stamp duty. If you do make such payment, seek advice from the organisations listed below as to whether it is recoverable. If an illegal payment is made (and you must be sure it is illegal payment — seek advice) it can be deducted from the rent payable, so long as it is done within six months of the payment being made.

# Signing a LEASE

**WHAT THINGS SHOULD I DO BEFORE AGREEING TO SIGN THE LEASE?**

a) Inspect the house or flat.  
b) If the landlord or agent asks you to sign a lease which does not contain a clause requiring the landlord/agent to provide you with a list recording details of the conditions of the house or flat at the commencement of the tenancy, then make your own list of the things in it. Carefully note on this list damaged items, such as broken windows or faulty pipes. Get the landlord/agent to sign the list. The list should be attached to any lease and signed by both the landlord/agent and yourself.

If the landlord/agent won't sign this list, and you want to move into the house or flat, still make the list. Have some responsible friend check off the items on the list and sign it, so that you have this record. Send a copy to the landlord or agent.

However, if the landlord or agent asks you to sign a lease entitled 'Tenancy Agreement' and showing '1977 Copyright, Real Estate Institute (ACT) Lease', then the landlord/agent has agreed to provide you with two copies of an 'Inspection Record Form' at the commencement of the lease. This form lists in detail the condition of the house or flat. You should check that this record is correct and not any discrepancies. You should then sign and return one copy to the landlord/agent within seven days. If you rent furnished premises, make sure that a record of the condition of all furniture is also attached to the 'Inspection Record Form'. Keep your copy of the form in a safe place.

You may wish to photograph any damaged items. Prints should be initialled and dated.

Under this arrangement it will be difficult for the landlord/agent to hold you responsible for any damage which occurred before you moved in.

c) Read the lease and then have it carefully explained to you by one of the organisations below or by a solicitor. (Of course, you should do this with all legal-type documents. *If you don't understand any part of the lease, don't be satisfied with any explanation unless it has cleared up any difficulties you had in understanding it.* Don't

think you understand the lease merely because you've never had trouble before.

It is worth while to make sure.

d) If you are not satisfied with the lease in the form presented to you then you are free to ask the landlord/agent to change, add or remove some clauses.

**SHOULD I GET A COPY OF THE LEASE?**

Yes. Ask the landlord/agent to give you a copy of the lease, which you signed. Put this request in writing. The landlord/agent is compelled by the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance to provide you with a copy of any written agreement within 28 days of your becoming lessee of the house or flat.

Keep your copy of the lease in a safe place. If your copy of the lease has not been signed by the landlord or agent or stamped by the Stamp Duties Office, go back to the landlord/agent and make sure this is done. If the landlord/agent fails to do this, you should consider reporting him/her to the *Fair Rents Section* of the Department of Capital Territory.

However, if you signed a lease entitled a 'Tenant's Agreement' and showing '1977 copyright, Real Estate Institute (ACT) Lease', then the landlord has agreed to provide you with one copy of the lease at the commencement of your tenancy and a second stamped copy of the lease signed by both landlord and agent as soon as is practicable. A 'stamped' copy is one which has been forwarded to the Stamp Duties Office for payment of stamp duty (tax) and this process may take a few weeks.

**HOW BINDING IS A VERBAL PROMISE BY THE LANDLORD/AGENT TO CARRY OUT REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS MADE AT THE TIME YOU SIGN THE LEASE OR AGREE TO RENT?**

*Insist that such verbal promises are put in writing, otherwise they are meaningless.* If possible, check that any agent has authority to make such promises on behalf of the landlord.

Complaints about failure to make promised repairs should be made to the *Fair Rents Section*. Even though they have no power to order repairs, the complaint may spur the landlord on to make the necessary repairs.

**WHAT ARE THE GENERAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF TENANTS IN RENTED PREMISES?**

- To pay the rent on time
- To be responsible for ordinary cleanliness.
- To take proper care of the premises and repair any damage caused by negligent or wilful misconduct. This also applies to any person allowed on the premises by the tenant.
- To take precautions to avoid nuisance and disturbance to adjoining or neighbouring occupiers.
- To observe generally the clauses in the lease.

If the tenant fails to fulfil these responsibilities, the landlord/agent may take action to terminate the tenancy. In almost all cases in the A.C.T. a landlord can only terminate a tenancy by following a procedure for 'serving a notice to quit', as set out in the Landlord and Tenant Ordinance.

Once you have signed the lease you have the right to privacy and 'quiet enjoyment' of the premises. However, most leases will include clauses allowing the landlord/agent to enter the premises for certain purposes, at reasonable times. 'Reasonable' would probably be at any time of the day between 8am and 8pm, other than Saturday, Sunday or a public holiday. The lease will usually specify that the tenant must be given prior notice of the landlord's visit.

N.B. Most of the rules here do NOT apply to Government tenancies.

Organisations which can help you with tenancy problems:

- Canberra Community Legal Service, The Foundry, PH: 81 5052, 22 Batman Cres., Braddon, (behind Ainslie Pub)
- Fair Rents Section, North Building, Civic Square, Canberra, Ph: 46 2764
- Legal Aid Commission, Acton House, Marcus Clarke St & Edinburgh Ave. Canberra. Ph: 43 3411

The Legal Resources Book (ACT Supplement) read in conjunction with the N.S.W. Legal Resources Book sets out the law in readable language. Copies are available in the Law Library.

**THE POLICE STATE**

cont from page 7.

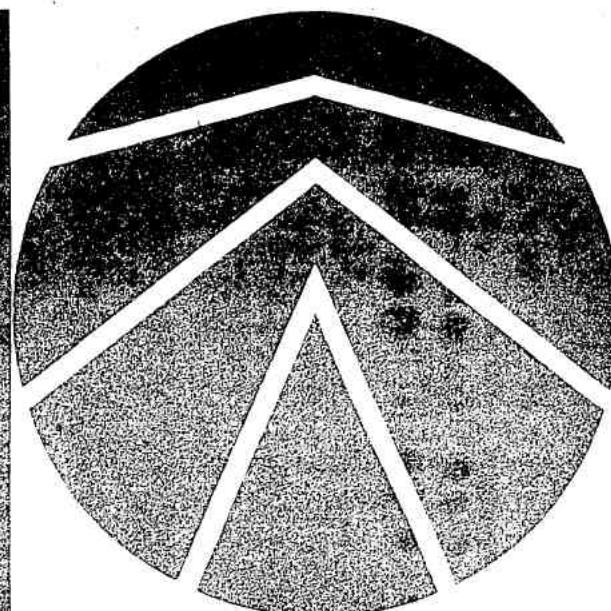
recommendations in their Report No. 2 Criminal Investigation) but of course, fundamental changes to the whole fabric of society must be made, if there is to be any equality of treatment for women, blacks, workers, pensioners and other "minority" groups (who, combined, make up the majority of the population!)

Meanwhile, I intend to send this article to the Police Commissioner, Sir Colin Woods. I was told by the police that they were very concerned to maintain good public relations, and would investigate any complaints of police misconduct or corruption, regarding them very seriously. I hope to report next issue on his response to the allegations made in this article. Sir Colin is well renowned for having rooted out 400 detectives at Scotland Yard — who knows what might happen here!

Sandy Tiffin.



# Calculate yourself through the 1980's with a Sanyo.

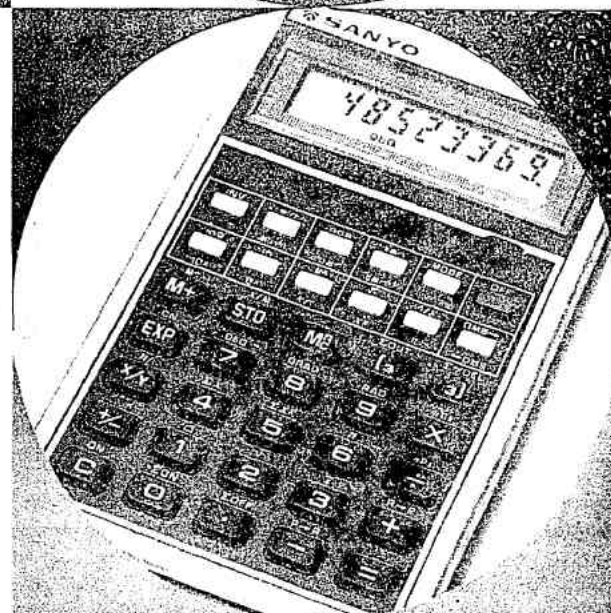


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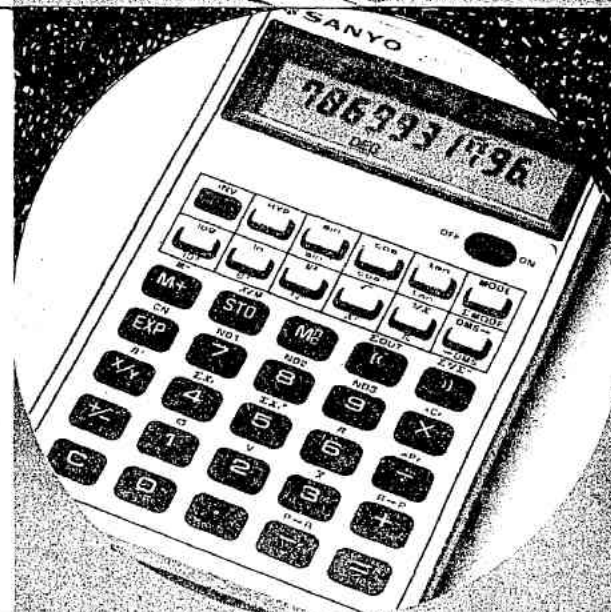


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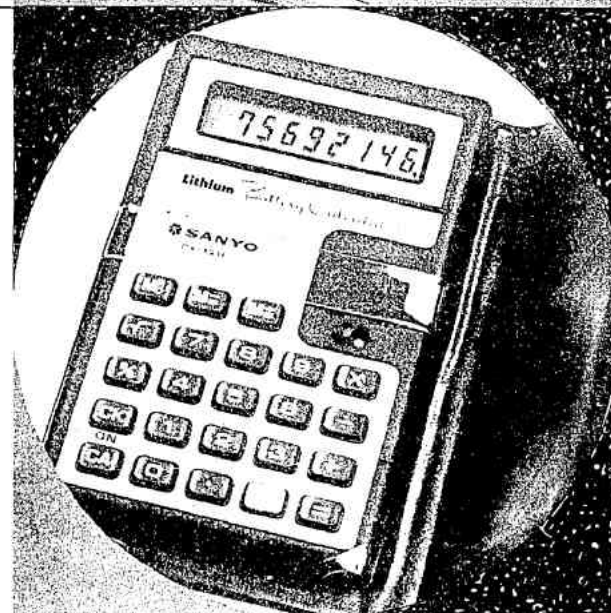


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- Comes in handy wallet case

\* Means replacement battery FREE if required within 5 years of purchase.

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# THE THOUGHT CRIMINALS

Australians are not known for their adventurous musical tastes. While there is an excellent opportunity to borrow and capitalise on the best from English and American music, we rarely take advantage of it. Instead, we doggedly pursue middle-of-the-road music, music which is repetitive and dull to say the least. Australian charts show this in their uniformity and their slow turnover. There is little comparison between our charts and the more dynamically moving charts in England, for example; this is also because we are dominated by excruciatingly-similar U.S. releases. Punk/new wave and its progeny derive their appeal from fresh new approaches, radical ideas, and a good deal more excitement.

However, the ideas behind punk as it exists or existed in England have never really been relevant here. There aren't quite the same things to be concerned about, but of course that does not alter the musical value of punk. And by punk I don't mean just any fast loud music; in this sense it is used too generally, and frequently incorrectly. I use the word in a sense much closer to the original, of intelligent and truly different music, using ideas and even anger to power statements, and playing in the most intimate of venues.

Australia has some very unusual bands, but because of our reluctance to take risks we miss much that is often superb. That brings me to the subject of this column: one of those overlooked bands.

After forming in late '77 **The Thought Criminals** have never conformed to a punk image like a lot of their contemporaries. They have no standard style, no easy label. The band exists as five people, and as a group they are under-rated in a way which often defies belief. One of the dominant bands of Sydney's 'underground', they head **Doublethink Management**, one of Sydney's largest independent agencies. The Thought Criminals, after two EPs, have just released an album called **Speed... Madness... Flying Saucers**, on their label Doublethink. It is one of the few independent albums (**Voight 465** has one out), and includes no previously released material, apart from 'Fun' which appeared on their first EP.

Fronting the band is singer Bruce Warner, looking a little surprised at the thought of an audience, with his clock-work movements (and facial expressions to match) that are as natural as they are fascinating. He sings as he moves, in an intriguing and perfectly relaxed manner.

Key Doyle drums with a concision and speed that pops and rolls in a masterly display of innovation based on punk styles.

Stephen Philip plays guitar in a way which suggests that he has not been trained in rock'n'roll posture and aggression, adding a clear rich sound, giving an unusual fullness to the band.

The keyboard player, John Moey, has been included in the last few months, playing-synthesiser and organ.

Roger Grierson plays bass with a clear and idiosyncratic style that patterns the rhythms of the drummer.

Roger, together with his friend Mark Handley, established Doublethink Management in the middle of last year to promote, record, and find venues for the un-noticed bands of Sydney. At the moment about twelve bands are handled, including **Popular Mechanics**, the **XL Capris**, **Sekret Sekret**, **Suicide Squad**, and **The Rejex**. Doublethink conducts its business in the inner city,



being based in Darlinghurst, and aims to become a fully-functioning independent record company, like Larrikin, but promoting and working for its bands as well as producing them. Those bands vary from hard-punk to bouncy pop, and they work in a fertile atmosphere, because the management is something of a co-operative. Bands do not have to accept work solely from Doublethink; they are also offered regular work, practice rooms at the lowest possible rate, and the chance to record.

The Thought Criminals are attacked by both 'those who wave the flags, and those who burn them' (see name below). They do have their champions; free-lance writers like Julia de Meyrick, writing in papers such as **Roadrunner**, and even **The Canberra Times**. With the criticism they attract they remain in the line of fire, strung between entertainment and dogmatism.

Their music is for dancing and for thinking. They sing of mundane city life, of suicide, of intelligent pleasure. They are calm on stage, confident in their abilities, and their music expresses Sydney as they know it.

Despite this, you won't find the EPs or the album in the stores. There were only 500 pressings each of the second EP **Food For Thoughtcrimes** and of the album, and their first EP **Hilton Bomber** now reputedly sells for up to \$20 a copy.

This group are the kind who don't pander, or quibble about lost loves; they are also the kind we should recognise. For a brief moment, forget your commercial radio stations. It may hurt less than you thought.

Neil Roach

## SYDNEY: a close up

Last week Canberra was visited by a group of Sydney bands and solo performers who were sponsored by the Arts Division of the N.S.W. Government. The aim of the visit was to bring music to the schools and colleges here (as well as through-

out N.S.W.). One of the bands, **The Personnel**, played at the 2XX Friday night open-air concert in Garema Place. Woroni talked to the manager of **The Personnel**, Ken Starr, before the gig.

*Woroni: Let's start at how **The Personnel** came together, what they are and what they're doing.*

Ken: Well basically the band has been together on the road now for about 2½ months. The band is only a three piece (which some people turn their noses up at) but they're into a strong 'modern rock' sound: there are songs with a rock feel and others with a reggae feel... we really can't put our finger on a terminology for it.

*W.: What sort of venues is the band playing in Sydney?*

Ken: More of your inner city hardcore venues like the Metropole Tavern, Frenches, the Stage Door Tavern and the Civic Hotel. We also do a few of the smaller suburban gigs although people there at first find it hard to see what we're on about because they're so used to hearing the radio and the Top 40 thrown at them the whole time. In the city they're a more informed audience: they accept things a lot easier. We're doing exceptionally well at the moment at the Metropole Tavern.

*W.: What's the feel of the inner city music in Sydney now?*

Ken: Well I guess it's getting away from punk: Punk was pretty rife around the place for quite some time with a multitude of overnight garage bands coming up, and with the raw energy that punk was about. But it overflowed the market with so many bands in one short space of time — people began to get a bit sick of it I think.

Then you had other bands like your **Swanees** or **Loaded Dice** who are doing a more rock and roll thing.

Then you've got people who go away from the norm and get into something completely different again — like a band called **Outline** where the singer, Phil Rigger plays synthesised trumpet while incorporating very 'primitive' movements on stage. He's great to watch, and the music's so far removed from what the old rock 'n roll scene was all about (did you see them at the ANU on April 1 - Ed.)

Also in Sydney you've got a lot of bands like **The Lonely Hearts** who play only cover versions. They're good at what they do and they get good audiences.

There are bands like **Popular Mech-**



# ian macdougal



## SONGS OF AN URBAN PEASANT

"... A  
ONE  
MAN  
TRIP  
INTO  
BUSH  
WISDOM."

-CANBERRA TIMES

"... PULSATES  
WITH  
COMPASSION  
AND HOPE  
FOR OUR  
NATION  
AND  
PLANET."

-SOUTHERN CROSS

AT THE YOU BEAUT CHILDERS ST. HALL, ANU.  
8.15 PM FRI-SAT 11-12 + 18-19 APRIL. TICKETS  
\$4.00 + \$2.00 FROM 2XX, ANU UNION + DOOR.  
PROCEEDS TO RED CROSS TIMOR APPEAL.



PRESENT-  
ED BY



# Vin Garbutt returns to ANU

Vin Garbutt will be in town for a concert at the ANU Arts Centre on April 15. As far as I'm concerned, it would be worth rolling up on April 14 to make sure of a place in the audience: Vin Garbutt is that good.

I saw him from the back of a packed and ecstatic house at the 'Dicko' in early '79. What he does is this: he stands in front of a microphone with a guitar and a Teeside accent that you could cut with some oxy gear, and sings in a loud, distinctive, even plaintive voice. The songs are old songs, folk songs, new songs: Britain as she was last week, last year, the century before last.

Between the singing he talks, in the great tradition of the British folk comics like Billy Conally and Mike Harding. But those two lads have allowed the seduction of mass audiences to lure them too far along the commercial road. Vin Garbutt does it better - the wild and funny introductions, the bizarre tales - because his humour sticks more closely to the songs which are often bitter-sweet, often concerned with the rank evils of the British system.

Around the big industrial complexes of the Tees, Garbutt has tapped a lot of contemporary song-writing talent, but there's no cant or rhetoric about the political songs he's come up with - they're frank, moving, and above all

human pictures of an industrial world.

Others of his songs, some of which he pens himself, are sweet and whimsical celebrations of the little things. He's an all-rounder: in his songs and in his performances - a fine musician. He's an excellent whistle player too, a story teller, a humourist, and a really nice bloke. That's quite a change from the folk who've been entertaining us for years.

I certainly don't want to recommend Vin Garbutt so effectively that when I get to the concert early there aren't any seats left, but I really do think that everybody should be there. The Garbutt allure crosses boundaries: here is a genuine and substantial entertainer who will make you feel good whatever form of music you write on your Census form.

Together with Vin you can catch local group the Prickly Pair who are Bob McInnes on fiddle and Dave O'Neill on guitar. The Prickly Pair are well-known to Canberra audiences for their performances at 'Sunday in the Park' and they have just returned from the National Folk Festival in Alice Springs where they had star roles.

Vin Garbutt and Prickly Pair are being presented by 2XX and the MFMS at the ANU Arts Centre on Tuesday, April 15 at 8pm. Tickets are \$5 and \$4, and will be available at the door.

Gary Floyd.

### UNION ACTIVITIES

Friday 11th: Nice Quad (5pm to 7pm)  
Barry Lind (9pm to 12pm)

Saturday 12th: In One Ear

Tuesday 15th: Little Wing

Friday 18th: UNION BALL (7pm to 2am)

4 course meal, Tooths Big Band,  
Alive And Well.

(upstairs: University Jazz Trio 4.30pm to 6.30pm  
Alive And Well 8.30pm to 11.00)

Saturday 19th: CHRIS FREEMAN  
(Classical, Flamenco, Modern Guitarist).

## SYDNEY: a close up

anics who are into pop music. Pop music is coming back pretty strongly in Sydney, like The Reels.

Double think has a really strong hold on inner-city venues. They're holding bands like the Though Criminals, Tactics, JMM's and Sekret Sekret. Now Sekret Sekret are into a mod trip which is a little bit advanced for Sydney. Mod's only just starting to take off in London, which means Australia probably won't get it for another nine or ten months. But they're doing the whole feel and thing that the mods were into: wearing the Paisley shirts and crooning to people. They're doing quite well and it makes it interesting to have a look at.

Sydney Music is really diverse - there's so many different styles. Everyone is just trying to keep in there. The industry has forced it that way. There are only a certain number of rooms you can work and with so many bands looking you've really just got to be original. There are 130 rooms in the Sydney metropolitan area where you can work. But then you're looking at another 300 bands to fit into these rooms. Yet the thing is that the reason there are so many

bands is because of the rooms themselves creating the work. The pub-rock thing which hit Sydney (about 18 months ago) has become a really big happening. Now every guy on the street corner plays guitar or drums or something: bands spring up overnight... you just keep you eye on the paper and watch the gig guide.

In Canberra I've noticed the big difference is that you've got to drive miles to find your room in the first place and when you get there you're limited to one band that's on. In Sydney most of the rooms are holding three bands a night: you've got a support for the support band and then the main act which is definitely a healthier situation as far as the industry goes. But I'm sure Canberra will get to together. I can feel something here - it just needs someone to get it together and organise it.

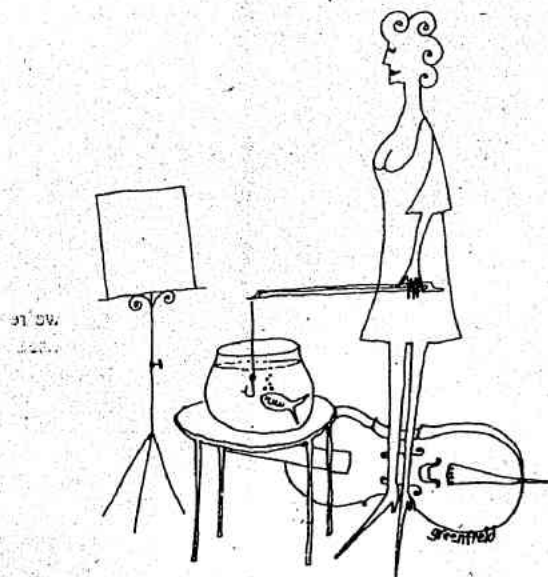
Well, let's get back to the Personnel and its plans for expanding beyond the first tour through Canberra.  
Ken: Apart from looking to build our market here we're planning to get a single act in three weeks which hopefully will do well: Double J in

town have picked it up for us and will be playing it a bit. But what we plan to do is to get around a bit - Canberra's been really good. We hope to get back down here and maybe work the pubs a bit because it's good for the band as well as giving people something that's a little bit different.

W.: What's the single about?  
Ken: Well the A-sides's called 'Never

Be Your Man'... We're financing the whole thing ourselves but we're very lucky in that a friend of ours owns Break Out Studios - It's only a new place and we've got the masters for both A and B sides for about \$30 - we were a guinea pig band. It came out great but we'll await the reactions.

Greg Falk.





## DARKNESS

In the dark night, in the calm of darkness I wait. The clock disturbs. Must it persist in bearing me down as it does? Must it pinpoint my every breath, the fine laces of my nerves. I am nervous enough — caught in the frayed edges by your imminent presence I hoped to escape the tension, escape the fearful mesh of living light which binds each and every point to its other. I turned all the lights out. In darkness paradoxically the total unity, the total blackness leaves each one distinct and cut off. It is in this isolation that I want for you to come home. In the pastiche of blackness where grey shades lull like calm moods, I am subdued enough to think of my purpose. The lull of the outside world — the refrigerator, cars passing, insects — darkness is an opiate that keeps them away.

Am I frightened of you? Are you like that slave which slays its master with one insidious subservient look? Or a cruel teddy bear with claws like switchblades. My left leg quakes. It is always the first to give a sign. Is it fear? I think of you and your humble laugh; the way you hold me, like sleep. The way you kiss me, like icy death, the way we fuck, like the passion for my destruction. We met in a park. It was snowing and I thought it was romantic. To sit with the snow lingering, to feed pigeons like in the movies when the hero comes up to talk to you — fresh faced with the vigorous cold. He has a moustache and six spray packs of charm. One for each time we go out. Oh, I'm no fool!! I don't fall for that. I told you to wipe it off your face, the put-on, the con, the charm. And didn't it thrill me to have that power, that honest surge of power to put you in your place. To make you understand that I am no fool. Oh, how charming to have the game of romance and the sense to put it back where it belongs.

So what is it that draws two people together? Or more to the point what was it that drew you to me, and what made me accept you? I think very hard. Isn't this the crucial question between us now? Why do you hold to me and me to you. I'll leave you to yours. I think of what it is for me. I think. I remember. Into the swirl, oh yes I remember, because it is the living memory which kills me, even now, more now, less now, oh I do remember. It is the fear, the fear of

nothing, which eats my soul. The nothing which will surely swallow, with laughing jaws which tinkle like windchimes. I did not understand it, why there seemed to be nothing. Or more to the point, perhaps, no-one. Perhaps I know better now, with the experience of what it is like. It was the gap between having to have and not having. Nowhere did the wanting come into it. Did it dear? You said there was two ways out of it, you always had to believe that. Just like it was important to believe that you did not want. Just to try to get away from the tinkling jingling wind chimes, the hollow bamboo scoffing. He would take me away, he was a convenience, a handsome, exquisite convenience. But he was more than that too, really. He was a prescription for the aching sickness of emptiness. He was the prescription. Everything was right in the head. In the head-of-love, everything suited you. You, who walked with such style, but with one arm empty. You who could keep up with the best, but not with the loneliness. So in your head you could love. In your intellectual frame he won you, in the great stubborn head-of-love. But give him some credit, don't let him eat the sods of your evil feast. You did love him, in the heart, after a while, after your fashion. The love of the head seeped into your heart like the aroma of some heavy-scented erotic flower. The softness of passion. The tinge of dew on his eyelids when, in the morning, you would wake to feel the warm shoulder, the closed up bud of his warm dreams, the life held warmth of the sleeping torso, so closely held to himself, so secret. How you longed to reach out and grab open those cuddled up arms, rip the petals of sleep aside, smother yourself in the passion which lets you in on it, lets you have some of this warm love. You would whisper into his ear, the dark mysterious cavern where so many mysteries begin. You would titillate the ear, hold it in your passion and in your power.

Then why the backing away? Why was it never quite what you wanted. Instead of the warmth, he only froze me to the marrow. I was somewhere completely indifferent, even in hatred, to the way he loved me. The dependent kisses, the artless way he would move to me, once aroused, and cling like stickiness. Oh death I feel thy nettles! In the way he held me,

in the awful way he must have and possess and hold forever, always, finally, everything I was. It began in the park in the snow. It falls to an icy death.

Oh, I bore myself, It's such a drill. Over and over again, the eating away of all that is. Only *now* I am soothed, only in the emptiness. It is so laughable this loss of all that ever was, all that ever was important — my sense of direction. I who always knows where I am, with two feet firmly planted in the mud. Now two arms stretched upon a rack — nerves finely stretched upon the rack. So senselessly caught in a torture not quite of my own design.

The windows are black. How can one ever tell what is outside from what is in? Ten thousand years from now, the Egyptians, pagan holders of the key to truth, will laugh at us, just you wait. I hear them already, laughing at you and me. Laughing in rhyme. Our windows are all black. We can't tell where we are, what is outside except blackness. We paint colours onto our curtains, colours which brighten our lives. But sloppy, and with a dripping brush — after all, if we were better artists, we wouldn't need to mock so much. We have our own paint-by-numbers Scarab Beetles. And because of this, ten thousand years from now when the Egyptians have opened their windows, when they have had enough of insect life (no need to keep worshipping the insect) they will laugh at us. Me, I like it best when things are unknown, not mechanical, and most of all when I don't have to know, when it doesn't matter. In the soothing darkness. Like a pit, like being wrapped up in a blue scarf. Let the Egyptians laugh at me all they want — ignorant arseholes.

Forgive me for being indulgent, so vulgar and repetitive. I am nervous, spouting at the mouth. What is there left to do? Please forgive me for my mistakes, forgive me this, forgive me that. Oh God I Pray thee, you snide scientist.

I wait for you. It tears me that my life has come to this. But when, what else is there? What do I know? I could walk out, I could walk in. What difference is there in a new location? Nihilism, I taste thy Honey venom. I am in a corridor with mirrors at both ends. You think it will go on forever, but really it is your coffin. Entirely closed in. What's there to do in there

but brood, eh? Let me be an epicurean give up this sordid death. Tasteless dear, hardly worth your time bothering about! Ah, if only I knew that any sensation was worth more than another. I could be a scholar to seek W.I.S.D.O.M.- worms, insecticide, scientology, dildoes, Ovid and the Marx Brothers. I could become a theologian to find God. I could be a housekeeper to sweep dust under the carpet. But it gathers again. Dust gathers — I'm glad it does. Wouldn't have it any other way. Bigger the indulgences, the weaknesses, let everything be as it will, let me live as I will. I will it to happen. I shall walk out of everything, into the bright glossy enerring piercing beauty of life, cool cutlass of the dirthe, cool love, I shall find you again, new love. Something exciting. Whatever! Infinite possibilities! Infinite, like the sands, like the sands which drop in the hourglass, forever tumbling, in the infinite trap of their possibility. Like the ticking of the clock, forever running down. Like an eternity of ticking — the timeless trap of Being, an hourglass which never stops, only runs down, Oh, the horror! of always running down, always hearing the tick, tick, tick, the metronome of our cricket-squawks, Tick, tick, tick, I hate it! Tick, tick, tick.

What time is it? Oh, it is late. Why aren't you back? Now I am calm, to meet you, why aren't you here, You should be back. What if I am to face tonight alone, to face the total blackness, my own ugly contradictions, the ugliness of my own volition. I will die, I will die! Entirely trapped in here, in the darkness. Shall I turn on the lights? To be out of this deadly calm. It eats at me, more than anything less than anything, it eats at me being so sure and calm about the nothingness, being so above it when I know my feet are stuck in the mud. I need you to come to get me away from this stupid ugly contradiction. Why aren't you back? I need you to take me away.

But here you are, I hear you walking up the steps. I turn on the lights. All the dark shadows are gone. We are in pure white shadow.

"Hello, you are late. I have been waiting for you."

Tony Ayres.

Love  
you,  
have  
my  
Gorilla



Woroni 9-4-80 page 26

## WHAT IT'S LIKE TO WAKE UP IN QUEENSLAND

I am living on smoke  
and my bicycle is crying  
it has so little oil  
the chickens and hen run up and down  
in the hutch and i approach with seed  
- survival shapes molequeles for reality shapes —  
the goats are cool indifference under the house  
but its all a lie  
you should hear 'em bleat  
when I chase 'em away from the grass —  
as it passes the sun pontificates  
to all the trees  
who dumbly believe in god  
but me, not so dumb,  
awake from death dreams  
and salty ideal tears at loss  
to a blue glaring inverted bowl  
with nothing in it but space.

John Meares.



# STRAWBERRY FIELDS

Live theatre is often thought of as the ultimate refuge of self-indulgence, complacency and mindlessness. Frequently this is unfortunately true. Partly this is because a lot of theatre people are indulgent, complacent and mindless creatures who use their involvement with theatre as an escape from the real world and real questions and as an excuse for conceited fantasising. Every now and again however, a great writer, actor, director or designer comes along and reminds us of the importance of the theatre through his refusal to trivialise and his stout resistance to the demoralising demand to give the public what it wants.

Stephen Poliakoff is such a writer. If perhaps he isn't yet in the class of the great theatre revivers and purifiers like Chekhov, Brecht or Ibsen, he is certainly an important new British writer with a talent to match his social consciousness.

The theatre for Poliakoff is obviously an important forum for debate and discussion and writing an activity with a vital social dimension. His

theme, in plays such as "Hitting Town", "City Sugar" and "Strawberry Fields" (which premiered last week by Canberra Repertory at Theatre 3), is the contemporary urban environment and the nature and place of the people in it. His view of modern life tends to the paranoid but it is realised on the stage in such vivid terms as to forestall any accusations of morbidity. He seems to be almost as fascinated as repelled by the ugliness, commercialism and desolation of the urban landscape; the locations he uses are rarely populated, the action often takes place in the early hours of the morning (the hours of late night radio shows and old movie re-runs on television) and personal relationships are often strained or subject to barely conscious, usually sexual, tensions. Thus his plays are not happy or "nice" (nor are they obversely gloomy or unfunny) but are the clear reflection of a mind actively engaged with the world of politics and society, assessing, evaluating, admiring and condemning — clearly an interesting figure.

Ken Boucher.



## EXHIBITION AND SALE of FINE ART REPRODUCTIONS

**NEW THIS YEAR:**  
LIMITED EDITION PRINTS  
of WOODLAND INDIAN ART

**FEATURING:** Old Masters, Impressionists, The Group of Seven, Australian, Ojibway, Oriental and Modern Art, British Museum Posters, Escher, Wyeth, Danby, Folon, Curtis and others.

**OVER 700 DIFFERENT IMAGES**

**DATE** 21 to 24 April  
**TIME** 9 to 5  
**PLACE** Union Foyer

### PRICES

MOST LARGE PRINTS  
\$3.75 EA or 3 FOR \$9.00  
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\$2.00 EA or 3 FOR \$5.00

# ANU Film Group

Tuesday 8th April.

For the Nostalgia buffs, two Bette Davis films. First up is 'Of Human Bondage', the Somerset Maugham story that made her famous. With Leslie Howard ('Gone with the Wind') as Philip Carey, the failed artist turned doctor. Bette Davis is a repulsive, amoral cockney. She got an Oscar for this one.

Also showing is 'Jezebel' with a young Henry Fonda. This is the film 'Gone with the Wind' copied.

Thursday 10th April.

Another in our series of early French New Wave films. This time two early Louis Malle's ('Pretty Baby' and 'Murmur of the Heart'). I haven't seen either but the reviews are great! First is 'Zazie dans le Metro', a classic French farce. Zazie is a ten year old girl from the country who visits her uncle in Paris. Her one desire, to travel on the Metro, is frustrated by a strike. 'Le Fou Follet' is a new print of an old film just arrived in Australia. For a long time it was considered his best and stars Jeanne Moreau which should say enough. For anyone interested in

cinema, French cinema or Malle this is a must.

Saturday 12th April at 7.30pm, Sunday 13th at 1.30pm and 7.30pm —

A weekend of films by Jean Renoir. It is arguable that Renoir (the son of the painter) is the greatest of all directors. His films are not just interesting bits of cinema history (like many other so-called great films), but are still great, enthralling works. We present his three best known works — 'La Grande Illusion', 'The Rules of the Game' and 'La Marseillaise' with the lesser known 'La Bete Humaine', the more recent 'Vanishing Corporal' and the collection of short films 'La Petite Theatre of Jean Renoir'. Hopefully we'll get some more detailed information to you at the screenings on this great artist.

Tuesday 15th April.

In the midst of all this artistic rubbish is some new commercial entertainment. This night 'Midnight Express' and 'The Warriors'. 'Midnight Express' should be well known and is likely to be very popular,

so be there early. 'The Warriors' got a lot of publicity but no crowds (in Australia) so here's a chance to see it cheap.

Thursday 17th April

Back to the artistic side again — Orson Welles, 'Falstaff' is an interesting film in that is the only film to be distilled from five Shakespearean plays Richard II, Henry IV (pt. 1 & 2), Henry V and The Merry Wives of Windsor. Welles took the character of Falstaff and made a film.

'The Magnificent Ambersons' is the film Welles made after Citizen Kane and would be its equal if the studio hadn't interfered while he was away. It seems that the just released 'Kane' wasn't recognized as a classic by all at the that time.

Sunday 20th April.

Some film history (laid on a bit thick here). Two great silents 'Way Down East' by D.W. Griffith and 'Nanook of the North' by Robert Flaherty. 'Way down East' has Lillian Gish at her most defenceless

while 'Nanook' is regarded as the first ethnological documentary.

Tuesday 22nd April

Films by and about Women. A programme to educate us all. Seven short films from Women directors. 'The Selling of the Female Image', 'We Aim to Please', 'Secret Storm', 'One Hundred a Day' (by Gill Armstrong); 'Maidens' (Winner of the Greater Union Film Awards); 'Film for Discussion' and the only non-Australian film on the programme 'With Babies and Banners'.

Thursday 24th April Rock films all night long.

Forget what Anzac Day is meant to be by rocking all night long, we'll be showing 'Janis', 'The Song Remains the Same', 'Ladies and Gentlemen, the Rolling Stones', 'Oz Rock', 'Monterey Pop', 'Genesis', and 'Yessongs'. There'll be an admission charge of \$2.50 (Donation actually) that will go towards film-making on this campus.

## Landscape Totem Frottage

A FILM ..... at the Arts Centre; Sat 19th & Sun 20th of April

4 times daily

A PERFORMANCE ... at Commonwealth Gardens

Sunday 20th

4 to 5pm

george hirst

## Act 2

Festival of Performance Art  
April 18-20



# The Nolan Kelly AFFAIR

Part 3

In 4 Parts

In the last episode, our world famous detective and hero zoomed to a sleazy waterfront bar in search of the crim who kidnapped his paramour, the elegant actress, Sally. Instead, he is baited up by one Nolan Kelly.

**THE ADVENTURES of Henry Maltravers**

Distinctly sartorial at all times and ~ in all places ~

by Christopher

Sorry, never heard of you, you are quite obviously not of my social circle

Then perhaps the initials N.K. mean something to you.

Sally's kidnapper!

Yes, but only as a trap to get you

me?!

Yes, Now come on, let's take a walk down by the river.

It looks like cement shoes for Maltravers

Yes it sure is. Alright Maltravers inside!

Good evening gents can't be of some assistance?

Yeah he wants a pair of boots, heavy ones

Oh, I think I have just the thing for you

I usually shop elsewhere but Nolan here insists

Most of our customers usually come at the insistence of a friend.

Hurry up!

what a bore!

Yes indeed sir, they are you, simply magnificent

Hmmm

Tell me, Nolan, are they really me? !?

Come on, let's get going. Outside Maltravers! I'll pay this fella while you make your way to the door.

How does one look super cool in cement shoes?

One doesn't, hahaha! Quit pushing!

My god, what if one of the boys from my old school should see me? I shall never be able to show my face at the club again.

Well it sure looks like Maltravers is in for a walk on the bottom of the river.

To be continued in the next issue

## BEAKS

Been to the new restaurant in Civic, Sal?

A couple of pigeons from Garama place are running it. I never thought they'd have the drive.

The food's good. Crisp skin cockroach in guano... that sort of thing.

All fresh, too. To watch them hunting mice along the skirting board in the kitchen, you'd think they were a pair of kookaburras.

And you should have seen them bang into the galah that asked for an omelette.

You should try it, Sal.

It's been closed, Bert

Health Inspector came around.

Found maggots in the fridge, beetles in the cupboards, grasshoppers in the sink, flies everywhere....

He told them they'd have to do the same as the other ethnic restaurants and get everything in cans.

So now the health department's overrun with ants protesting against discrimination.

BEAKS 2-4